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THE NATIONAL BIA: WASHINGTON D. C. JUNE 21, 1855 The results of the second sec

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR: JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1855.

NO. 442.

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for some seconds both remained apparently gazing into each other's eyes, and firmly holding the prey between them. The tail of the jaguar vibrated in sudden angry jerks, while that of the crocodile lay bent into a semicircle, as if ready to be sprung at a moment's notice. This inaction did not last long. The fury of the jaguar was evidently on the increase. He was indignant that he, the king of the American forest, should thus meet with opposition to his will; and, indeed, the crocodile was about the only creature in all the wide Montana that dare oppose him in open fight. But he was determined to conquer even this enemy, and for that purpose he prepared himself.

Still holding on to the capivara, and watching his opportunity, he sprang suddenly forward, throwing one of his great paws far in advance. His object was to claw the eye of his adversary; for he well knew that the latter was vulnerable neither upon its long snout, nor its gaunt jaws, nor even upon the tough, scally skin of its throat. Its eyes alone could be injured, and these were the objects of the jaguar vibrated in sudden angry jerks, while tank, his vanilla, and his roots. Already quite a number had got upon the canoe, and were crossing it towards the body of the balza.

Without saying another word, he ordered all to get on board as quickly as possible, each taking some utensil that had already been carried on shore. He and Guapo flew to the poles; and, having hastily unfastened and drawn in the cable, they pushed the balza out into the stream; then, while Guapo managed the great or then, while Guapo managed the great of them had disappeared, drowned in the canoe or washed off into the river. Fortunate for them, they had observed this strange enemy in time. Had they not done so—in other words, had they not done so—in other words

samt jaws, nor even upon the tongh, scaly skin of its throat. Its eyes alone could be injured, and these were the objects of the jaguar's attack.

The thrust was a failure. The crocodile had anticipated such a manceurre, and, suddenly raising himself on his fore legs, threw up one of his great scaly hands and warded off the blow. The jaguar, fearing to be clutched between the strong fore arms of the saurian, drew back to his former position.

This manceurre and its counter-manceurre were repeated several times; and although each time the struggle lasted a little longer than before, and there was a good deal of lashing of claws, still neither of the combatants seemed to gain any great advantage. Both were now at the height of their fury, and a third enemy approaching the spot would not have been been deep tither.

From the first, the head of the crocodile had been turned to the water, from which he was not distant over ten feet. He had, in fact, been carrying his prey towards it when he was interrapted by the attack of the iguar; and now at every fresh opportunity he was pushing on, his own proper element he would be more than in his own proper element he would be more than in his own proper element he would be more than in his own proper element he would be more than in his own proper element he would be more than in his own proper element he would be more than the same a match for his spotted assailant, and no doubt he might have escaped from the contest by arrendering his prey. Had he been a manller concodile, he would only have been too glad to have done so; but training to its ize and strength, and perhaps not a little to the justice of his cause, he was determined not to go without the repeated perhaps not a little to the justice of his cause, he was determined not to go without the proposal perhaps not a little to the justice of his cause, he was determined not to go without very much sleep having of the proposal perhaps not a little to the justice of his cause are, he was determined not to go without ver

Sketch of the Political History of Europe. THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS, IN 1814. THE PRESENT TIME.

> BY A FRIEND OF LIBERTY. CHAPTER V.

Whether the King of Naples was sincere or not when he promised and swore fidelity to the Constitution, we have no means of deciding. But we know that he, on the 28th of January, 1821, wrote from Laibach to his son, the Prince Regent, that "the great monarchs have resolved to establish in Naples the old order of

circumstance, in order to make the Spanish people submit under despotic rule again.

But already, as early as at the very meeting of the Cortes, in July, 1820, it had become evident that many intrigues were at work, not only on the part of the King and the clergy, but also on that of foreign Powers, in order to prevent the true patriots from being able to effect the reforms generally desired. The whole

in accordance with their response recreeds.

It tarried not very long before these hostile parties appealed from verbal disputes to arms, as the more effective means of deciding the question of political ascendency. The better cause proved at first victorious, and the brave General Mina compelled the "Army of the Faith," as the champions of Absolutism were called to seek refuge in France, in November,

And rippling robes far into the bright realm Appointed for the pure and early dead. O, what if noisy Fame ignore thy fall, And pass thee in forgetfulness or mirth? Still in the memory of some dear friend

The fragrance of thy better self shall live, And be an holier sorrow for thy loss!

And the street of the street o

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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because the true patriots from being able to effect the reforms generally desired. The whole nation soon became divided into two great parties, called Absolutists and Constitutionalists, in accordance with their respective political creeds.

It tarried not very long before these hostile parties appealed from verbal disputes to arms, as the more effective means of deciding the question of political ascendency. The better cause proved at first victorious, and the brave General Mina compelled the "Army of the Faith," as the champions of Absolutism were called, to seek refuge in France, in November, 1822.

But when the then weak Government of France, in conformity with the resolution of the Congress at Verona, united its valiant warriors with the beaten soldiers of Absolutism, and the congress at Verona, united its valiant warriors with the beaten soldiers of Absolutism.

HAMORTON, CHESTER Co., PA., Sixth month 6th, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era:

forty-six have been slaughtered in the South alone—that is, in the Southern States proper, not including Missouri, there have fallen more than one half of the whole of the original army! The South has the unenviable distinction of having slain a greater number of their fellow men with murderous hands than all the other States, including even California, put together! Of this number, I am sorry to say that as many source of the Editor of the National Era:

Minimum, has written a setter to a hierarch of the Board of Regents of Michigan, preparatory to the appointment of a Professor of Homeopath through all the Abolition communities against the barbarity of the slave-owners."

HAMORTON, CHESTER Co., PA., Sixth month 6th, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era: pliance with a recent act of its Legislature. In his letter he says that most of the crowned heads in Europe consult homeopathic medical advisers: that more than sixty peers and peers sons have petitioned for a trial of homeopathy by the Government at the seat of war; and that a large and increasing proportion of the generals, admirals, and prominent English statesmen, are of the same medical faith.

address delivered by him at a Temperance meeting in Brooklyn, Mayor Hall made the following statement: "More than three hundred ill-used wives have called upon me, since the 1st of January, to complain of their drunken husbands, who squandered all their money in rum, and left them without the means of support." He estimated the total expendi-ture for rum in Brooklyn, during the course of

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1855. NEW PROPOSITION

As the first aix months of this year are about to clonew subscribers may be inclined to commence with new subscribers may be inclined to commence with the first number of the second half of the volume, namely, the first of July. Any person forwarding us five deliars, may order six copies of the Era for six months, and six copies of Facts for the People for a year.

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. FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Let us suggest to our friends who are about to assemble in Convention the following summer and fall, that they will have a fine oppor tunity for extending the circulation of Facts for the People, which on account of its character and low price, is peculiarly adapted for campaign purposes.

PROTECTION-RUSSIA-TURKEY.

A few days since, the New York Tribune, a labored article on Protection, challenged us to a discussion of that subject. As in our articles on the Eastern war the question was raised only incidentally, we do not choose, for the time, to have it take the place of the main question. Besides, the Tribune must recollect, that while it has twenty heads to look after twenty different matters, we have but one so that we cannot attend to everything at once Nevertheless, we shall probably steal a few moments from more pressing topics, for the purpose of replying to the argument of the Tribune; and the writer, whose name and fame are not unknown to us, shall then have no reason to charge us with unfairness, although we may not follow the course of discussion pointed out by himself.

A MISTAKE IN LITERARY HISTORY-UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

The Edinburgh Review, in its last number in an extended notice of Uncle Tom's Cabin makes the following singular statement:

"It came out as a sort of feuilleton in the National Era, a Washington paper. The death of Uncle Tom was the first portion published in the summer of 1851, and excited so much ing, from week to week, the story as we now have it, until it was concluded in March, 1852.

It is often said, and with truth, that we know more of English subjects on which we attempt to write, than English writers know of American subjects. An American reviewer who should fall into such mistakes as characterize the foregoing extract, in speaking of the history of any one of Dickens' or Scott's novels would meet with little mercy at the hands of his cotemporaries.

A brief statement will suffice to correct the errors of the Edinburgh Review.

Some time in the spring of 1851, Mrs. Stowe a contributor to the National Era, wrote to us that a subject had taken possession of her mind, and was gradually working itself into the shape of a fictitious narrative, which she pro-posed to publish in our paper, in successive numbers. She supposed then that it would be quite brief, and the title she suggested was Uncle Tom's Cabin, or The Man that was Thing." May 8th, we made the following an-

"Week after next, we propose to commence in the Era the publication of a new story, by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, the title of which will be Thing.' It will probably be of the length of the tale by Mrs. Southworth, entitled 'Retribu tion.' Mrs. Stowe is one of the most gifted and popular of American writers.'

Before the close of the month, we received the first two chapters, just as they appear now in the book, the title having been modified, so as to read, " Uncle Tom's Cabin, or Life among the Lowly." The chapters were published in the National Era of June 5th, 1851, and the work was then continued, in successive numbers, until April 1st, 1852, when the last chapters were printed. The whole work, consisting of 46 chapters, was published in the Era, and chapter 39th, describing the death of Uncle Tom, appeared in its proper place, May 18th

Closing the publication, we remarked in an editorial, as follows :

"Mrs. Stowe has at last brought her great work to a close. The last chapters appear in this week's Era. With our consent, the Boston publisher issued an edition of five thousand on the 20th of March, but it has already been exhausted, and another edition of five thousand has appeared. We do not recollect any production of an American writer, that has excited more profound and general interest. Since the commencement of its publication in our columns, we have received literally thousands of testimonials from our renewing subscribers of testimonials from our renewing subscribers to its unsurpassed ability. We hope that this grand work of fiction may not be the last service which shall be rendered by Mrs. Stowe to the cause of Freedom, through the columns of the National Era."

Our paper at that time had seventeen the sand subscribers, or, according to the usual calnot wonderful that a work of such power, upon such a subject, eagerly looked for every week for nearly a year, by eighty-five thousand readers; talked and written about incesantly; read on the car, in the steamboat, at the hotel, in parts, just enough to stimulate, without satisfy ing desire, should, the moment it appeared in

book form, have run like fire on the prairie. The Review, assigning the causes of its great popularity in Europe, gives the first place to its subject, but remarks that its American popularity depended principally upon its religious character. This is rather far-fetched Its subject, being novel, as a theme of fiction to suppose that it was detrimental in any re-spect to the circulation of the work in the Uni-ted States. The Questions of Slavery embraced in it are of engrossing interest in this c no secretic indifferent to them, no cle involve fundamental rights and incalc

more diffused in this country than in any other, for the obvious reason, that there is an ever present, tremendous stimulant to its activty—exulted in a work which so graphically gave utterance to their views and aspirat Pro-Slavery People were eager to see what there was in this new book to kindle such excitement, and strengthen so greatly the opposition to them. Slaveholders were anxious to know in what light they and their institutions were represented. No combination of elements like this could have existed in the case of a

and popularity was, its subject—the second, its intrinsic merit as a work of genius. We care nothing as to its violations of the niceties of criticism. As to its short-comings in the artistic view—the work glows from beginning to end with Inspiration. In regard to the "religious olor," that is an admirable quality; but if this had been its principal characteristic, the "Puritans" of New England, alluded to by the reriewer, might have spoken respectfully of the Tom and Topsy.

work of equal merit upon any other theme.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW AND AMERICAN

The article in the Edinburgh Review on merican Slavery, to which we referred last reek, may serve to arouse some minds to the perils which beset this country; but its utter pandonment of the Southern States as irreoverable, and the despairing tone in which it peaks of the efforts and means of the Anti-Slavery Party, can be productive of no good. It is by reading such articles that we are reninded of the mischief often done to a noble cause, by undervaluing what it has accomplished, and gloomily exaggerating the obstacles to its advancement. Anti-Slavery Reformers, inent upon awakening the Public to a full percep ion of the Evil they assail, address themse rather to the fears than hopes of men, rarely pausing to dwell upon the gains of Freedor but always on the alert to point out its losses and perils. They dread a truce with the enemy-they would avoid everything tending to lull the People into a false security, or tempt them to relaxation of effort. But despair as bad as overweening confidence. He who hopes nothing, will in the long run do nothing Men without faith will soon learn to live with out works.

Certainly, it is a fearful controversy in which he People of this country are involved-a conoversy which cannot be thrust aside, but must e settled, soon or late, peacefully, or through riolence. For good and evil, for weal and wo these thirty-one States are bound together, and they must confront and deal with as they best an, the common danger. There are gloomy aspects of the controversy-we are only too fa niliar with them-but are there not encoura ging indications?

Recollect-when we began our career unde the existing Constitution, nearly all the States were Slaveholding; now, there are but fifteen out of thirty-one. And where are the new slave States preparing for admission? Fraud and violence are seeking to force the growth of single one in Kansas, but the result of the xperiment has yet to be seen. What besides? Slavery has a bare poss

bility in New Mexico; a faint, distant hope of Utah; the contingency of a subdivision of Texas, yet remote; the chances of a war with o. With ordinary discretion and tolerable panimity, the free States can keep the peace with both these Powers Physical causes and the prejudices of the native population, must mbarrass all attempts to convert New Mexico nto a slave State. The Mormon controvers ust be settled before colonists from North of outh will seek homes in Utah; and as fo Texas, want of population, and the fear that

wing to the German settlers, to divide th State now might involve the establishment of a free State, will restrain for an indefinite pe riod any movement of the kind. Meanwhile, a series of new free States is i rocess of rapid formation. MINNESOTA has ow population enough for a State, and in due ime, her area being over 166,000 square miles vill form the basis of three States. A bill passed the House during the last Congress, for ne organization of a State Government in DREGON, and will pass both Houses during the next Congress; but Oregon, too, with an area of 185,000 square miles, must hereafter be divided into three States. WASHINGTON, with an area of 123,000 square miles, ultimately to onstitute two States, will soon be ready for adnission as one. The admission of the three States, will increase the Free State majority n the Senate, from two to eight, and in the House, from fifty-six to sixty, with the certain prospect of the rapid increase of the latter. rom the growth of population. California with an area of 155,000 square miles, is now

eriously agitating the project of a division, with a view to the erection of three States, all o retain the prohibition of Slavery. A majorty of the Legislature, which has just closed its session, was in favor of it, but it has yet to be session, was in favor of it, but it has yet to be or shamed. The press, the pulpit, the legisle submitted to the People. The time is not far tive bodies, are silenced. 'Any man tainted distant, when there will be eight free States on the Pacific coast, instead of one; and then, left with the three States to be formed in Minne, Abolitionism, or even suspected of being so with the three States to be formed in Minne ota, the free States will number twenty-six instead of sixteen, have a delegation in the Senate of fifty-two instead of thirty-two, and by the slaveholders, although a small attemp to invite a Vandal irruption has been made by one of the newspapers, is destined to prove

being 335,000 square miles. What is there in the prospects of Slavery, to set off against these inevitable and not very

distant accessions to the side of Freedom? Again: Large as the slave population elatively it is now smaller than it was at the formation of the Constitution. Then, it was as one to five and a half of our free population; now, it is as one to about seven. In sixty years it has increased, from 697,000 to 3,200,000, or white increase will be diminished for a long time to come; for no one dreams that the insane policy of the Know Nothings can permanently affect the course of foreign immigra-tion. It is this which has so rapidly augment-ed the white population, carrying it forward with such momentum, and giving it so vast a preponderance over the slave, as greatly to reduce the hazards of servile insurrection; or, even in that contingency, to save the Fed-

from fatal damage. Had it not been for the cossion to our white population from abroad. was a leading element of its popularity in both Europe and America; but it is a great mistake of one in seven of the People. the slaves would constitute one in two, instead population, then, rapidly, constantly gaining on the slave, we may reasonably hope will be strong enough, not only to prevent the it in such a way as to save the cause of Free

slave States elected to the House of Representatives forty-nine members, the free States, fifty-seven—securing a majority of eight. In 1850, after a race of sixty years, the delegation in the House from the slave States is 90, from the them, Emancipationists and Perpetualists, and ree States 144—showing a majority for the the contest, once inaugurated, with no hope for latter of 54, nearly seven times larger than the latter of aid or countenance from the Fed-

States has increased, from 1,271,488 in 1790, could not be long doubtful. to 6.222,418 in 1850-or 388 per cent.; while the white population in the free States has in-creased; from 1,900,976 in 1790, to 13,330,650 eral Government from Slavery. This can in 1850—or 601 per cent. The white popula-tion in the free States, which was six hundred when done, Stavery would cease to be a source thousand greater that that of the slave States, of political power. What would follow? The in 1790, is now seven millions greater!

States, 851,508: but we must add to the and solid Progress. former the area of the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, and Minnesota, the Free States to their own institutions, and amounting to 809,959, which will swell the subjugation of the Federal Government by aggregate area of Territory certainly free, the slaveholders, which keeps down the spirit good intentions of the book, but, ere this, they to 1,422,556 square miles. The other Territo- of Freedom in the South. Liberal Statesmen could have forgotten the very names of Uncle ries, Utah, New Mexico, and Kansas, and the in that section know that, should they avow Indian Territory, comprising an area of 662,102 their real convictions, they could expect no square miles, cannot be classed as slave terribacking from the non-slaveholders or from the ory; at the most, a claim is raised to them by Federal Government. Were this state of the slaveholders, a claim, which we hope will things changed, how long would they keep to any of the rest.

Now, add to all this, the consideration, tha the free States command the whole of the Pacific coast, all the great seaports on the Atlantic, the whole system of inland seas, stretchng from the Atlantic westwardly towards the Pacific ocean; that they own the shipping, control the commerce, and possess the disposaole capital of the country; that, in internal mprovements, education, arts, science, literaure, invention, and enterprise, they stand be yond comparison with the slave States-and s it not clear as sunlight, that they have the power in their own hands, of securing the Labor Institutions, and so controlling the Federal Government, that the Union shall not only not be seriously injured by Slavery, but shall, by peaceful, constitutional methods, facilitate

How the removal of Slavery is ultimately be effected, is a question which justly awakens painful solicitude; but certain knowledge on this point is not at all necessary to the discharge of our duty as non-slaveholders. If we firmly maintain and wisely use the power secured to us under the Constitution, and by the laws reglating colonization, population, and growth, in this country, come what may to Slavery, let the States in which it exists deal with it as they may, we are safe, the Federal Government is safe, the Cause of Freedom, so far as represented by the Free Institutions of the nation and its Union, cannot be subverted There may be convulsions in the South, but she cannot drag the Union to ruin, while the Union may prove her only hope. If we save ourselves. Slavery may be wrecked, and the Slave States still be rescued. But if we part with the staff of accomplishment, if we forbear to use the ample means within our reach, to give to Freedom the ascendency, if we permit Slavery to hold the reins of the Federal Government, and convert it into a Juggernaut of Despotism, then Retribution, with its thickswarming judgments, will overtake us all, and

We have yet the power, and on this point we differ from the Edinburyh Review. The reviewer has overlooked all the encouraging indications we have just brought to view: nor does he appear to have the least conception of means at our command. Admit, that all ruling influences at the South are enlisted in the support of Slavery; that the clergy is demoralized, statesmanship debauched, the press of Kentucky still maintain their ground, Cas enslaved—that slaveholders are growing more unscrupulous and unrelenting every day-that not an auspicious omen appears in the whole Southern horizon-what then? We have a great duty to perform, and its faithful performance will work a revolution in the South, not violently, not arbitrarily, but in ways which no Interest can withstand, no Prejudice baffle, no Law forbid. The Edinburgh Review talks of the necessity of amendments to the Constitution, to enable Congress to abolish the slave laws of the South, but comes to the conclusion that such amendments are impossible, because the requisite number of slave States cannot be induced to go for them. Congress can then do nothing more than repeal the Kansas-

Nebraska Act and the Fugitive Slave Act! Then it asks, in a tone of despair: "Beyond the repeal of these acts, what an American statesman, anxious to free his country from that intolerable load of misery and crime, effect? He may indulge the hope that the ameliorating influence of knowledge and religion will induce the inhabitants of the their atrocious slave codes. He ma their atrocious stave codes. He may console himself with such a hope. We should be sorry to deprive him of it, but we do not share it. Public opinion in the slave States, instead of improving, is deteriorating. There are no in-strumentalities by which it can be enlightened Abolitionism, or even suspected of being so tainted, is ruined, outraged, and exiled, if he is allowed to live. That Providence will, in its own way and its own time, work out a cure, we believe; because we believe improvement pro-Senate of fifty-two instead of thirty-two, and constitute an unconquerable majority in the House. Nor is this all: Nebraska, given up by the allerge although a small extensive though always slow, and often interrupted, to be among the laws by which this earth is governed. But we do not venture to hope that we, or our sons, or our grandsons, will see American Slavery extirpated from the

the nursery of five or six free States, its area Let us see what the American Statesmen, o rather what the American People-those of them who think Slavery a curse—can do. They can put down this mad crusade against foreigners, and maintain their liberal policy in relation to Immigration, the effect of which i to increase free population and multiply free States. They can build up within thirty years ten new free States, in Territory about which there is now no contest: they can put down the marauders in Kansas, and secure it for free 358 per cent.; while the white has increased, 'labor institutions: they can and will increase from 3,172,000, to 19,553,000, or 516 per cent. their representation in Congress, till it become There is no reason to suppose that this ratio of invincible. They can stamp the law of Freedom upon every foot of the fifteen hundred thousand square miles under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government. They can elect for President, a man pledged against the extension of Slavery, or its recognition within exclusive Federal jurisdiction. can, in 1856, instal an Administration hostile to every scheme of Slavery Propagandism, and which shall secure for Freedom the prestige and influence of National supremacy and pa ronage. If they do all this, the increase and power of Slavery would be at once arrested, while the natural laws, which now work in cessantly for the growth of States whose in-stitutions are in harmony with Justice and the Civilization of the age, would safely and

without hindrance develop the grandest results
And, from the hour bounds are set to the Terri

tory of Slavery, and the prestige of its political

eral Power, and with all the normal influence Meantime, the white population of the slave of Civilization working together for the former,

In short, the thing to be done first withdraw the aid and countenance of the Fedextinction of Servility or doughfaceism in the Then, as to territory: The territory now North, the era of Liberalism in the South—out organized into free States comprehends an of which ultimately, through safe, peaceful, and area of 612,597 square miles; that into slave constitutional ways, would grow Emancipation It is the disloyalty of the non-slaveholders o

soon be exploded in Kansas, and which they silence? Emancipate the Federal Government, will find very difficult to make good in relation now strikes dumb the Editor, the Preacher, the Statesman, where it does not compel them to become its champions. Emancipate the Federal Government, let the People of the Free States be true to themselves, and you emanci pate thousands upon thousands of Southern People, who feel the evils of Slavery more keenly than a stranger can conceive them, and who are silent now, because hopeless and help-

The Edinburgh Review ought to know that the South is not yet inaccessible. Northern newspapers, full of Anti-Slavery sentiment, find their way into this section by thousands. The perpetual ascendency of Freedom and Free National Era is established on slave soil, and exchanges with hundreds of Southern newspapers, including nearly all the leading journals. The Foreign Quarterlies, with their occasional discussions of the Question, are read extensively by Southern planters. Every year, the debates of Congress on Slavery, pro and con., fully and impartially reported, are circulated widely in the Southern States. In nearly all National Conventions, where Northern and Southern delegates meet face to face, the subject comes up for discussion, and the words spoken are sent by telegraph to all sections of the Republic. Northern men go to the South, outhern planters sojourn in the North, visit there on business, send their sons to be edueated at its colleges, and are familiar with its literature. Thus in ways innumerable is the South made to feel the pressure of Anti-Slavery sentiment; and extreme as is the ground now taken by its politicians and political press generally, we know that it is not sustained by a large body of Southern People, who are yet restrained from expressing their dissent. As it is, many journals in the Slave States conlemn openly the outrages of the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas: some as openly favor the oranization of a free State in that Territory. n Virginia, we find one leading press in its vestern section, boldly denouncing Slavery for economical reasons; several well-known newspapers in other Southern States, strongly urmarriage may be legalized among slaves, the bonds of the family preserved, and slaves be see a religious journal insisting upon the edu cation of the slave population as a religious duty. (See the extracts quoted on the fourth page of this number of the Era.) Nor must we overlook the fact, that the Emancipationists sius M. Clay, John G. Fee, and others, assert ing and exercising the right of openly discussing the Question of Slavery, and by holding

public Anti-Slavery meetings. Let us repeat: these are but indicati a strong sentiment in the South, which, should the free States prove true to Freedom, and in augurate an Anti-Slavery Federal Administra ion, would gradually embody itself in the form of an efficient organization.

THE NATIONAL KNOW NOTHING CONVEN-TION-RUPTURE-SECESSION.

We gave some account of the organizatio f this Convention last week, and left the Com mittee on a Platform earnestly engaged in atempting to reconcile contradictions. In the beginning of last week, majority and minority reports in regard to Slavery, were submitted, as MAJORITY REPORT.

" Resolved, That the American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, can not be held in any manner responsible for the that the systematic agitation of the Slaver question by those parties has elevated section nostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril. It has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the pur pose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union; that as experience has shown it is impossible to reconcile opin treme as those which separate the and as there can be no dishonor in submitting the laws, the National Council has dee it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a

n spirit and in substance.

"Resolved, That regarding it the highest duty o avow these opinions, upon a subject so im-portant, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is declared as the sense of this Nations Council, that Congress possesses no power un der the Constitution to legislate upon the sub ect of Slavery in the States, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its Constitution does or does not recognise the institution of Slavery as a part of her social system; and expressly preterminating any ex-pressions of opinion upon the power of Con-gress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any erritory. It is the sense of this Council, that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery, as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the Na-

" Resolved, That the repeal of the Miss Compromise was an infraction of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating Slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise."

A hot discussion, it is said, sprang up, and imilar scenes, we suppose, to those we are all familiar with, were enacted. The corres ondent of the Tribune, who says he was never in the Convention, gives minute reports, founded of couse upon what he heard from members. It would seem, however, that while some of the Southern men were disposed to be conciliatory, more were harsh and overbearing, and nonascendency is gone, the system must lose ground, and the Emancipation spirit, now made any concession which the North could accept. The Northern men fought well, but, as latent, be developed in the South. With every foot of Federal soil consecrated to Freedom, aining political power ever since the foot of Federal soil consecrated to Freedom, usual, there were doughfaces enough to put ion of the Constitution. In 1790, the land with an Anti-Slavery Federal Administration in a minority. Wednesday, at midnight,

Southern the Convention voted, and we find in the news- mittee consists of Goodlove S. Orth of Indiana, papers a full account of the vote.

The majority, or Pro-Slavore majority, or Pro-Slavery

adopted-yeas 80, nays 59-as follows: Ayes-New York, Delaware, District of Co-Ayes—New York, Delaware, District of Co-lumbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Ala-bama, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennes-see, Kentucky, California, Maryland. Noes—New Jersey, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Massachu-rette, Wisconsin, Missuscette, Misconsin, Missuscette, Misconsin, Missuscette, District of Co-

The minority report had been previously re ected, as follows: / AFFIRMATIVE VOTE. Maine-Richmond, Carmen, Peck, Covell, phens. Lincoln.

Pierpont.

Massachusetts — Buffington, Foster, Rich Rhode Island—Knight,
Connecticut—Sperry, Booth, Clark,
New Jersey—Lyon, McClellan, Weeks, John

n, Livingston.

Indiana—Orth, Slaughter, Harvey, Bryant Illinois - Danenhower, Eastman, Priche

Phelps, Gilson.

Michigan—McNaughton. Wisconsin—Chandler, Wood, Cook. Ohio—Martin, Olds, Morlay, Morton, Ford, IcAbee. White. Iowa-Loughridge, Thorington NEGATIVE VOTE

New York-Barker, Sannon, Mallory, Seour, Squires, Lyons.

New Jersey—Deshler, Andrews. New Jersey—Desirier, Andrews.

Pennsylvania—Bell, Freeman, Johnston oulter, Lamberton, Small, Vancleve.

Louisiana—Harly, Bunce. Texas—McCall, Stamp.

District of Columbia—Ellis. Mississippi—Roby, Carpenter, Miller.
Florida—Henry Randall, Darley, McCall.
Alabama — Stewart, Bradford, Hopkins

Arkansas—Logan, Pike, Neill. California—Matthews, Hitchcock,

Tennessee-Brown, Stokes, Tapp. Sha Kentucky-Pilcher, Glirder, Furnell, Wil-Missouri - Gamble, Harris, Cunningha

rice, Hawkins. Delaware-Johnson, Clement, Johns, Smith. , Briggs, Porter. d-Ohr, Purnell, Ricaud, Codet. Alxander, Winchester, Mitchell.

Virginia—Bolling, Moore, Ellison, Botele

rthur, Burwell. North Carolina-Littlejohn, Rayner, Whan South Carolina-Cunningham, Richardso Russell, Davis. Georgia—Poe, Cone, Hill, Davis, Leitner Head, Ware.

Minnesota-Cobb. Yeas 51, nays 88.

On the minority report, as on the majority the Southern States voted as a unit. In both cases, the free States were divided. Indiana did not vote at all, on the report of the majori tv. while New York and California voted with the slave States. On the minority report, New York, Pennsylvania, California, and Minnesota. stand with the South, while New Jersey was divided.

How many members were present, or what rule of voting was adopted, we cannot say. The aggregate vote on both these test questions was 139; the Anti-Slavery vote, only 51-so that the Pro-Slavery men were nearly two to one. A Protest was then offered by Johnston, Bell, Small, and Coulter, of Pennsylvania; Barrett, Kinsley, Guilford, Pierpont, and Hatch, of Booth, of Connecticut; and Clement, of Dela platform and principles of the American Party;

Vermont; Prichet and Danenhower, of Illinois; ware. It protests against the introduction of any question connected with Slavery into the but, if that subject is to be passed upon, then it declares their intention to act with no Party whose action will result in endorsing the Kanas-Nebraska act. The document is milk and vater. The Indiana members also made a protest, speaking boldly in the language of Thursday, June 14th, fifty-three member

rom twelve States secoded, held a meeting, and issued an address, which, with the views appended, we print:

To the People of the United States : The undersigned, citizens of various States, ssembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June. 1855, feel constrained, under the existing tate of affairs, to affirm the following prin

riples:
First. The unconditional restoration of that time-honored Compromise, known as the Mis-souri Prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong which no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guarantee of that compact, until the object for which it was enacted has been con summated by the admission of Kansas and

Nebraska as Free States.

Second. That the rights of the settlers in Territories to the free and undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise guarantied to them by the laws under which they are organized, should be promptly protected by the National Executive, whenever violated or threatened. And that we cannot conscientiously act with these National wrongs and who will not even permit their fair consideration and their full

iscussion.

Third. We further declare our continued and unalterable determination to use all honorable efforts to secure such a modification of the aturalization laws, aided by such an elevation of public sentiment as will preserve the true in terests of the Nation, and will guarantee the BIBLE, and FREE SCHOOLS—thereby pro noting the great work of American

Fourth. That we invoke the arm of legisla ion to arrest that growing evil, the deportation by foreign authorities of paupers and convicts to our shores; and that, as our National Constitution requires the Chief Executive of our country to be of native birth, we deem it equal-Representatives abroad should also posses foreign prejudices to bias their judgment influence their official action.

Massachusettts.

Henry J. Gardner,

Jno. E. Rees.

Wm. Cumback, . W. Foster. Schuyler Colfax, Godlove S. Orth, J. L. Harvey, F. D. Allen, Andrew A. Richn New Hampsh Anthony Colby, Israel Cogshall, Mos. A. McNaug

Evelyn Pierpoin Joseph H. Barr Ryland Fletcher R. M. Guilford, W. W. Danenho W. H. Young, Henry S. Jennings Henry S. Jennis D. L. Eastman. James Thoringto Wm. Laughridg Rhode Island Jacob C. Knight, Nathaniel Greene William H. Sweet John S. Saywar David B. Booth,

Ohio. Thomas H. Ford,

D. C. Wood, R. Chandler, C. W. Cook. ted action might be had through their han until a more settled organiza

Thomas Clark, N. D. Sperry.

and, N. D. Sperry of Connecticut.

The National Council, now purged of heresy, ing is the substance of the platform adopted, in addition to the resolutions on Slavery. "1. Acknowledges the Ruler of the Universe

as presiding over the councils of all nations.

"2. Urges the cultivation of an intense Ameran feeling.
"3. Urges the maintenance of the Union as the primary object of patriotic desire.

"4. Urges obedience to the Constitut

"5. Invites the immigration of the hor immigrant seeking an asylum and protection, but condemns the importation of felons and ommends a modification of the naturalization laws, and a repeal of all State laws which allow unnaturalized foreigners to vote. "7. Declares hostility to the corrupt means

by which party leaders force upon the people useless political creeds, enmity against the system of rewards for political subserviency, and disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

"8 Declares resistance to the aggressive policy of the Roman Catholic Church by the ad vancement of those only who do not owe civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign Americans by birth, education, and training; Americans only shall govern America; protection to all citizens in the proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained, and peaceful enjoyment

of his own religious opinions and worship; and a jealous resistance of all attempts, by any sect omination, or church, to obtain ascendence n the State by special privileges or exemptions by political combinations of members, or by the division of their civil allegiance with any foreign octentate or ecclesiastic.

"9. The reformation of the National Legisature, by selecting therefor pure and unselfish

"10. A restriction of Executive patronage. "11. The education of youth in schools com mon to all, without distinction of creed or party, and opposition to every attempt to exclude the Bible from the schools.

"12. The Slavery resolutions which have been already published. been already published.

"13. The foreign policy of Government should be to exact justice from the strongest and to do

ustice to the weakest.

"14. The principles of the Order to be hence forth openly avowed, and each member to be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order and his membership, and that in future there be no concealment of the places of meetng of the subordinate conneils

THE KNOW NOTHING SECESSION-ITS PROB-

We present in another column a succinc tatement of the proceedings of the National Know Nothing Convention, and of the seces ion of its Northern Delegates. Many members of that Order were inexperienced enough to hope that some compromise of the Slavery Question, not yet devised, might be hit apon, to unite Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery roters in a National Party. By this time they ave learned that the alternative always presented by the Pro-Slavery men, is, Submission or Ostracism. "You shall," is their language: Be it so," it is expected, will always be the anguage of the North.

mission. As has uniformly been the case, in it ought to be made sufficient. But, if by paucratic Parties, so in this, the free States were to obtain a living at home, owing to want of divided, the slave States united. New York employment, but able and willing to work for and California did vassal work for the Slave one, or if, by convicts, be meant refugees from Power all the time: New Jersey and Pennsylvania were sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other. Timid, half-hearted, halting, under the lead of ex-Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, who has been repeatedly puffed as illogical. As the President, it says, must be an Anti-Slavery man, they would have preferred to ignore every question connected with Slavery, but, as this was introduced, and passed upon, they avowed their purpose to co-operate with no oganization, the result of whose party action should be to endorse the Kansas-Ne braska bill. Such a position, at this crisis of our history, is beneath criticism. The Seceders themselves, it seems, were willing to sur render the whole ground of the North, except a single point. Their ultimatum was this:

"Resolved, That the repeal of the Misse Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the Nation, and that it should be re stored; and if efforts to that end shall fail Congress should refuse to admit any State tol-erating Slavery, which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which that tion was excluded by the Compromise.'

The only demand made, was, to redress single wrong, to back out from a single aggression. Tacit acquiescence in all the other aggressions of Slavery, in all its usurpation in the slave code of the District of Columbi in the Compromise Acts, and in the Fugitiv Slave Act of 1850, was implied-and we see not the slightest recognition of the necessary irreconcileable antagonism between Slavery and Freedom, not the slightest indication of a purpose to secure to Freedom ascendency in the Federal Government. The Northern mem bers could not have taken lower ground, without covering themselves with infamy—they could not have demanded less, without provoking the contempt even of their Southern

ethren-but even this humble demand was sternly denied. Not a Southern man would listen to it-not a Southern man would be satisfied with anything less than a ratification of all the usurpations of Slavery, and a pledge to maintain them. The secession of the Anti-Slavery m

vas then a necessity. Had they submitted political death at the hands of their constituents would have been their fate. But, so haitual has been the subservience of Northern coliticians, that Wilson, Ford, and their felloweceders, deserve credit for the step they have taken. We have no authentic reports of the speeches of these gentlemen in Council, but the *Tribune* correspondent represents them as glowing with the spirit of liberty. One thing, however, is certain; they demonstrated their consisten with their previous declarations, by resisti the pro-slavery action of the Council, and, failing to defeat it, by withdrawing, and by sub. nitting their appeal from its decisions, to the

As to the National Council, it has succeeded n organizing a National Know Nothing Party, on an open Pro-Slavery Platform. It is to be Anti-Catholic and Anti-Foreign, but the rule of ecresy is abolished. How many Councils in the Free States will recognise the "nationalized" Order, remains to be seen. All the Southern Councils, of course, will be gratified. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and California, will probably adhere; but consider able secessions may be expected. In the other Free States, generally, the Councils will probably sunder their connection, but then there will be secessions of the Nationals. The new Party, with its mask of Secresy thrown off, would seem to be an amalgam of

Hunker Whigery and Native Americanism and it takes the place of the old National Whig party. The Whigs of the South, the Grays of the North, and the bigoted "Natives" in both sections, will constitute the nain body, with recruits of disaffected Demo-

mittee consists of Goodlove S. Orth of Indiana,
Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts, A. McKay of
Ohio, Moses A. McNaughton of Michigan, W.
W. Danenhower of Illinois, Stephen B. Sherman of New Hampshire, Joseph H. Barrett of
Vermont, B. D. Peck of Maine, Wm. Laugh
Aliabridge of Iowa, Jacob C. Knight of Rhode Islanders

This Convention met on the 13th, in Cleve.
Ind. Ohio. Every free State fully represented.
C. W. Slack, Ex-Governor Boutwell, and thirty of the condition is too low to meet the demands of the Anti-Nebraska masses of the Free States, and that in any Fusion they may try to form, the condition precedent to success is, the exclusion condition precedent to success is, the exclusion of Native Americanism. The Free States met on Friday morning, but not a Northern delegate, it is said, was present. The following is the substance of the platform adopted, in

of the country generally are for Spiritual Freedom, a Free Bible, and the Free School; but they will not tolerate Secresy, a Religious Test in Politics, or the abridgment of the rights of Foreign Immigrants, as secured by our Naturalization Laws. The Demagoguism that would foster distinct nationalities, or distinct castes, they alike deprecate: any movement

looking to the support of sectarian schools by State appropriations they would resist: and all abuses of the Naturalization Laws they would seek to correct: but under the pretext maintaining Spiritual Freedom, they are not to be led off into a crusade against any religious denomination; nor are they to be seduced by the catch-words, "importation of foreign paupers and criminals," into the support of harsh and indiscriminate restraints on foreign immigration. Where the attempt is made to introduce real felons or State paupers from foreign countries, let the State interpose-it has the power, and can provide the proper safeguard. But we hold, that the refugee from tyranny, the political criminal, is not

a felon; nor is poverty, pauperism. If the Seceders propose to lead off in support of a Fusion movement of the masses of the People of the Free States, let them plant themselves upon the Principles of the Decla-If the Seceders propose to lead off in supration of Independence, the best of American Documents, and bring them to bear upon the one Question of National Importance at this me-Shall Slavery or Freedom control the Federal Government, and determine the destiies of America?

What says HENRY WILSON? The conspicuous part he has taken in this new movement. and the confidence reposed in him by the body of Know Nothings opposed to Slavery, as well as by many Anti-Slavery men out of the Order, impose on him heavy responsibilities.

THE GROUND OF THE SECEDERS

We publish in another column the ground taken by the Seceders from the National Know Nothing Convention, in their appeal to the People of the United States. They make four points, and the only one touching upon Know Nothingism is the fourth. " Fourth. That we invoke the arm of legisla-

on to arrest that growing evil, the deportation by foreign authorities of paupers and convicts to our shores; and that, as our National Contitution requires the Chief Executive of our country to be of native birth, we deem it equalnecessary and important that our Diplomatio epresentatives abroad should also possess no reign prejudices to bias their judgment, or to fluence their official action." We suppose that all citizens of this country.

aturalized and native-born, will concur in the opinion, that persons, supported at public or private charge, and unable to support themselves, and persons convicted of crime, recognised as such by the laws of nations and our own laws, ought not to be imported into this country; and that, if existing legislation is not This time, secession was preferred to sub- sufficient, properly enforced, to prevent this evil, tyranny, political offenders, then nobody but a miserably mean Nativist would consent to their exclusion.

The latter clause of the resolution is simply native-born, so our Diplomatic Representatives abroad should be free from foreign prejudices! We presume they meant at first to express dis tinctly the natural conclusion from their prem e-namely, our Diplomatic Representatives broad ought to be native-born; but it seemed to themselves so narrow and illiberal, we supoose, that dropping the idea with which they ommenced, they merely assume that such repsentatives should "possess no foreign preju-

Who will question this? We should demand still more than this in our Representative abroad: they should divest themselves of all prejudices tending to thwart or embarrass roper official action. If any prejudice be tolerated, let it be the single prejudice, in favor of Democratic Principles and Institutions.

We are deplorably misrepresented in foreig ountries, not because some of our Ministers are foreign by birth, but because they are no truly American in Principle. Why take ven ceance alone on Mr. Soule, when Messrs. Ma on and Buchanan are just as acceptable What better is the Slavery-apostle, Bedinger native-born, than the foreign-born, Dale Owen who has behaved so well as to escape all note

The true rule for a President is, to select a Representatives of American interests abroad the very best Americans he can find, withou stituting any curious inquiries into "endles enealogies, which minister questions rather han godly edifying," as Paul said.

FUSION CONVENTION-GRAND UNION, ETC. A Boston correspondent of the New York

Evening Post says, the action of the Seceder rom the Know Nothing Convention is hailed n Massachusetts with exultation : "A grand Fusion Convention will be called a Springfield in July, when the Know Nothings will declare for an open campaign, and for a generous union with the Anti-Slavery men of all parties.

"Such liberal men as Henry Wilson, Anson

Burlingame, John W. Foster, N. P. Banks, jr. and Governor Gardner, who are the leaders o the present dominant party in Massachusett will extinguish 'the dark lantern,' and, opening wide their arms, invite all to join them in campaign on truly national principles—on the "Among those who will attend this Conver the time, or hope for success in the free State Let it be inaugurated without further delay.

tion, who have not heretofore acted with the Know Nothings, may be mentioned ex-Governor Boutwell; Hon. Charles Sumner; Samuel Bowles Boutwell; Hon. Charles Sumner; Samuel Bowles, editor Springfield Republican; Mr. Goodwin, editor Lowell Courier; Hon. Charles R. Train, District Attorney, Middlesex district; Hon. Henry L. Dawes, ditto of Berkshire district; Hon. Rodney French, of New Bedford; R. H. Dana, jr., Esq.; Emory Aldrich Esq., of Worcester, President of the 'Know Somethings;' and probably Hon. Julius Rockwell, of Pittafield; Hon. Ensign H. Kellog, of ditto; General R. E. Briler, of Lowell; and other prominent field; Hon. Ensign H. Kellog, of ditto; General B. F. Butler, of Lowell; and other prominent men, who, with such men as Hon. A. H. Bul-loch, of Worcester, who are now members of the Know Nothings, will form a party which will sweep the State on a proper platform."

All right, provided Secresy, Anti-Alien Pr

scription, and a Religious Test, be eschewed. Let there be a good foundation, and then, no building with wood, hay, and stubble. "Fusion and co-operation among all the friends of Freedom must be our motto; and friends of Freedom must be our motto; when a man is sincere and earnest in a cause, we will not ask what are his antecede r what his opinions on other subjects."-New

Provided we are not to be drawn support of opinions or organizations, in conflict

What will the Seceders do? Endeavor, of KNOW SOMETHING NATIONAL CONVENTION

June 14.—Great enthusiasm. Discussion platform interrupted by telegraphic despate and the withdrawal of the Northern members

as follows: "The preamble asserts that the servility to the Slave Power, the characteristic of existing political parties, is perilous to manhood, to the best interests of the North, and to the liberties

of the Republic.
"The first resolution declares that the issue before the American Public is, whether Freedon is to be limited to Free States, or Slavery to

upon the country by Slave Power aggression "Third: That these aggressions, and esp cially the Nebraska outrage and the assau upon the elective franchise of Kansas, ha aroused the freemen of the Republic, and that additions of slave territory.

"Fourth: That they will maintain the

"Fifth: That the friends of Freedom show make principles, not birthplace, the test of a mission to citizenship. " Sixth: That we will repel every ecclesias

cal interference in political affairs, by potental pontiff, or priest, as destructive of the right worship God according to the dictates of co science and of liberty.

"Seventh: Recommends action in seven

ntegrity, and with nerve to resist aggressi " Tenth: For these objects we are ready

unite with all men, under any name or organiza-tion, to aid in carrying into operation these June 15. A telegraphic despatch in the T. une says:

"They have exhibited back-bone in all the action, by the adoption of a line of policy that precludes them from acting as an independent

precludes them from acting as an independent party, but uniting with the great Anti-Nebraska and Republican party.

"The ritual as adopted is simple and unobjectionable, no oaths being required, a simple pledge of honor being the test of initiation. The following are the main points of the platform, to be read first: A pledge of the honor of the candidate required; a person to be test. the candidate required; a person to be twenty-one years of age, and a citizen of the United States, and not a Roman Catholic. They proscribe no man, you will perceive, on account o his birthplace.
"The following Committee was appointed or

Public Information: C. W. Slack of Massachu etts, Edgar McMullen of New York, and Jame

M. Ashley of Ohio.

"The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hiram Griswold of Cleveland National President; Ex-Governor Boutwell o National President; Ex-Governor Boutwell of Groton, Massachusetts, Vice-President; William Richardson of Albany, New York, National Secretary; Joshua Robinson of Pittsburgh, Pa., National Tréasurer. Mr. Griswold was the candidate of the Whig party for Governor in 1845. Ex-Governor Boutwell is well known as a prominent Democrat. Mr. Richardson is an Englishman by birth; he came to this country when twelve years of age. Mr. Robinson is also an Englishman by birth; he has always been an Englishman by birth; he has always been a Whig of the Anti-Slavery school. "Buffalo was selected as the next place for

eeting, on the second Wednesday

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORS.

The House of Representatives of New Har shire, on the 13th instant, elected Hon, Jam Bell, of Guilford, (Whig,) and Hon. John P. Hale, of Dover, (Free Soil,) United States Sen stors—the former, by a majority of 137, fo six years; and the latter, by a majority of 112 for four years.

The Whig Senator elect is a man of ability lawyer of high reputation, and a personal friend of his Free Soil colleague. He is under stood to be strongly pledged to Anti-Slaver measures. The return of John P. Hale to the place which he so honorably and ably filled i the Senate Chamber, is by no means an ever of merely local interest. It will be heard with satisfaction by the friends of Freedo throughout the country. The cannon-fire which on the evening of the election announce t from the hills of New Hampshire, has ere his found an echo in every free State.

This election in New Hampshire, like the

of Henry Wilson in Massachusetts, is by no

means to be regarded as the triumph of a par

ty. Nativism, of the New York stripe, ha othing to do with it but to oppose it. Through it, the Anti-Nebraska, Anti-Fugitive Slave Law feeling of the North has found an expression stronger than mere wordy protests and "paper pellets" of resolutions. We indeed regret that the obstinacy and blindness of the leaders o the late Whig Party of the North, in preventing the formation of the Republican Party last year, precipitated the masses into the Know Nothing movement, to the serious danger an letriment of the vital interests of the North and the consequent encouragement of the Sla very Propagandists. But this temporary em arrassment is passing away. The Northern sky is clearing. The Philadelphia Convention has demonstrated to the most stolid Hunker's comprehension the fact that the gulf between Slavery and Freedom can neither be bridge by resolutions, nor tunnelled by secret comb nations. "Groby pool" is no longer to thatched with pancakes." The Ned Bund ines and Angel Gabriels of Nativism, with their Hunker colleagues, the Ullmanns and Fillmores, have lost their occupation. Their patent extinguisher of Abolitionism has itsell aught fire, and is singeing its inventors. The way is open, and the time has now fully come for a general movement on the part of the free states, for the purpose of organizing for th Presidential contest. Let bygones be bygone let liberal Whigs and Democrats, disbands Know Nothings, and Free-Soilers, unite of dially and heartily in the new party of the People. No Slave Territory! No new Slav States! Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law The General Government permanently an

WILSON'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE .- In anoth olumn will be found the card of this old an opular establishment, situated in Jackson lichigan. We are informed that this is the oldest public Temperance House in the Unite States, having been built for the purpose i 1840, when Temperance was not near so por lar as at the present day, and has been ke up to the present, by Dr. J. T. Wilson, original proprietor, on the strict principle "Total Abstinence." We congratulate I Wilson on its successful continuance, whilst many of a similar character have been start within that time, and discontinued for want proper support.

openly on the side of Freedom! A party wit

hese watchwords can alone meet the wants

The Hon. Robert M. McLane has been Washington, engaged in closing up the but ness of his mission to China. The Union sa) that Mr. McLane has been so successful in the execution of the trust as Commissioner, co ferred upon him by the President, that ecessity remains for his return to China, at that he now resumes his residence in Baltimos

merits. These a happy thought ics for a series says. From som lieve that it is a Scotch work. Th out to the readi many choice rel erwise have been like the others fr ual character. acquaintance wi knowledge as to here and there a of poetry; and the meant but to con vet too flows on wanting in its commend it to or did perusal of wh as wasted the ti sides an Introdu parts: the forme ten distinct Med EPISTOLARY REC also Doxologies the topics are, O Prayer in Prison Sincerity, Cathol Earnestness, Ful Prayers for Chri Holiness, Progre with others, for ing a large varie

ed. Messrs. Carl

is too well know

NO. 4

Ballantyne, Wash The author of

name, but left

The present volu ing with the gene THE DRAD IN CHRIST John Brown, D. D. ter, &c. New Yo by Gray & Ballant Dr. Brown's 1 recognised as st practical adaptat deeply imbued w welfare of his treats of subjects est among Christ all who live in t desire to penet ment, and far sa and solemn inst ter, than to yield tions and fancies where angels de cal use Dr. Brov his consideration accustomed to th heart. He feel charge which hi and means to be itself to be gui to move it in his it. Closing, as i ing reflections or the volume will from stricken a

rows may become burden, and the only within or co brighter world of aim, no doubt, his most sangui STRAY ARROWS. I From an int part of this book

since, under the tion, several art whole comprises on various topi written in a nea to do good. W acceptable to th for a few mome the thoughts of cupation, unmet or continued re ping place. Son place in many

which it is well LONDON QUARTERLY Washington, D. It is a wonde the London Qu time to stale su the Crystal Pala enetian Daug slumber a little topics of me tains, however. which we comp ers, as well as to what they eat or trations of the would not point adulterating the istering slow poi

remarks of the

"WILL SALT

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and startling.

dure great and store No. 10 M mann & Co., im & Robbins, deale was entirely desi o'clock, the per startled by a lo alarming crash. were seen bura building, the lov as a place for th were heard, and and, from the up ings, girls were ws, and r roofs. The expl a porter of Mr. 8 in violence by the were constantly with its contents almost fully insu and other fire-we

Evening Post say his Central Amer other persons, is manded by Capt. 6th June, taking whom were Col. W. L. Laws, R. Trexlin, M. Beffr kinson, M. Westh

in every direction injury to the fire

THE KINNEY

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presented,

Organized New York, pointed on

cussion on c despatch sult there

members m adopted

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ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND LAND

JNO. S. & RO. H. GALLAHER.

Todd's Marble Building, Washington City.

A CARD.

The Rebielv.

PRICES PAULINE; or, the Devotions of the Apostle Paul.

New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. Sold by Gray &
Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

The author of this work has not given us his name, but left his book to stand by its own

merits. These are not inconsiderable. It was a happy thought to select out this class of topfor a series of meditations or religious Esgavs. From some quotations, we are led to believe that it is a republication of an English or Scotch work. The Messrs, Carters have brought out to the reading public of the United States many choice religious works, which might otharwise have been unknown here. This book is like the others from their press, of a high spiritual character. It is well written, evinces full acquaintance with the Scriptures; the writer has a hearty sympathy and self-experienced knowledge as to the subjects of which he treats: here and there are apt and beautiful quotation of poetry; and the style, though unambitious, and meant but to convey its streams of lucid thought, vet too flows on easy and graceful, and is no wanting in its appropriate imagery. We can commend it to our readers, as a book, the candid perusal of which will not make them regret as wasted the time they have given to it. Besides an Introduction, it is divided into two parts: the former, HISTORIC NOTICES, comprises ten distinct Meditations or Essays; the latter EDISTOLARY RECORDS, twenty-six, and there are also Doxologies and a Conclusion. Some of the topics are, Ordination and Sabbath prayer— Prayer in Prison, at Parting, at Court, &c.; the Sincerity, Catholicity, Thankfulness, Constancy, Earnestness, Fullness, &c., of Paul's Pravers Prayers for Christian Unity, Joy, Assurance Holiness, Progress, Usefulness, Eminence, &c., with others, for various classes—thus embody. ing a large variety of subjects, briefly consider ed. Messrs. Carters' style of publishing books is too well known to need any special notice. The present volume, in this respect, is in keeping with the general issues from their press.

THE DEAD IN CHRIST; their State, Present and Future. By hn Brown, D. D., author of an Exposition of First Peter, &c. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. Sold by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Brown's Expositions have already been recognised as standard works, rich in thought, practical adaptation, and breathing a spirit deeply imbued with a true love for the highest welfare of his fellow-men. This little volume treats of subjects which must ever excite interest among Christians, and should do so among all who live in this dying world. The restless desire to penetrate the future needs such aliment, and far safer is it to partake of the sober and solemn instruction of so scriptural a writer, than to yield one's self up to the specula tions and fancies of many who "boldly rush in where angels dare not to tread." The practical use Dr. Brown makes of the doctrine under his consideration, exhibits the dealing of one accustomed to the varying phases of the human heart. He feels, evidently, the weight of the charge which his Master has intrusted to him, and means to be faithful. The soul that leaves itself to be guided by the influences he arrays to move it in his appeals, will be the better for it. Closing, as it does, with a series of interest. full of twattle about the Union. ing reflections on the death of a Christain friend, the volume will meet with many a response from stricken and bleeding hearts, whose sorrows may become lightened somewhat of their burden, and the eyes that have been looking only within or cast down, may be lifted to a blightened somewhat of the field, and the Kansas Pioneer nominates Allen B. Hazard as the candidate for that interest. Fortunately, the next House of Representation aim, no doubt, and may it be realized beyond his most sanguine expectations!

STRAY ARROWS. By the Rev. Theodore Ledyard Cuyler

POSITIONS DEFINED.—A correspondent inquires of the National Era the position of Hale, Chase, and Summer, in regard to the Know Nothings. The Era replies as follows:

"The relations of Mr. Hale himself to the Order we are entirely ignorant of. As to Mr. Chase and Mr. Sumner, we hope we shall not be considered trespassers on the reserve they whole comprises some thirty-six short sketches on various topics, partly narrative ones also, written in a neat, familiar style, and well fitted to do good. Without pretension, they will be to do good. Without pretension, they will be acceptable to those who love to catch up a book for a few moments, and hold communion with the thoughts of others, at some interval from oc-

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. April, 1855. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury.

It is a wonder that, in this day of wonders, the London Quarterly should devote so much time to stale subjects. We had thought that the Crystal Palace, Madame de Maintenon, the Venetian Daughter, &c., might be suffered to slumber a little while, leaving room for attention to topics of more pressing interest. It contains, however, at least one important article,

Order, August and Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Allen in the Design of American Service of the Service of

the old Baltimore "platform" on Slavery, and endorsed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, of course.

Georgia.-We have published the extreme Pro-Slavery resolutions of the Democratic Party of Georgia. The Know Nothing Party is led on by Charles Jenkins and W. C. Dawson A public meeting, held at Columbus on the 26th ult., adopted the resolutions of the Georgia Convention of 1850, repudiated all the organizations, Whig, Know Nothing, and Democratic, and issued a call for a State Convention to nominate a ticket on the ground of Southern

VERMONT .- Messrs. John Porter and Law-VERMONT.—Messrs. John Porter and Lawrence Brainerd, Chairmen of the State Committees, have issued a call for a State Convention of the Freemen of Vermont, to be held at Burlington, June 27th, for the purpose of organizing, preparatory to the September election and the approaching Presidential election, in opposition to the Pro-Slavery policy of the present

cular letter from J. M. Slade, head of the Know Nothing Order in its limits, to his brethren,

atives will be more likely to scrutinize closely the legitimacy of the election in Kansas than did the last.

Positions Defined .- A correspondent in

In regard to one of the last two gentlemen named, we have reason to say that he does not fully approve the course pursued by the *Era*, from which we may fairly infer that all of them

We answered our correspondent to the best of our knowledge. The Editor of the National Era never seeks, as he has never needed, the bolstering of "leading names." His positions, whatever they may be, are always taken on his own responsibility, and maintained without help. How many or few, or who may choose to occupy the same ground, are questions that

do not trouble him.

We fear the Portage County Democrat his no proper conception of the independence of the Press, or the courtesy which should mark

but to the unwhipt scoundrels who live by adulterating the necessaries of life, and administering slow poison to their fellow men. The remarks of the article alluded to are curious and startling.

"Will Saltpetre Explode?"—The patience with which the people of New York endure great and protracted evils excites our special wonder. On Saturday morning last, the store No. 10 Maiden lane, occupied by Saltzmann & Co., importers of watches, and Dankin & Robbins, dealers in fancy goods and fire-works, was entirely destroyed by fire. At a little past 7 o'clock, the people in the neighborhood were startled by a loud explosion, followed by an alarming crash. Immediately columns of smoke were seen bursting out of the widows of the building, the lower floor of which was occupied as a place for the sale of fire-works. Shrieks were heard, and the alarm of fire was raised, and, from the upper stories of adjacent buildings, girls were seen hastily geting out of the windows, and running about in affright on the windows, and running about in affright on the roofs. The explosion killed Mr. Philip Jannero, a porter of Mr. Saltzmann. The fire, increasing

The description of the long control of Congress to Con Slavery reported in the Senate, on account of their feebleness. Mr. Babcock introduced an amendment, intended to breathe some life into them, but it was voted down. The Republican says that Daniel Ullmann was very busy in persuading his Know Nothing friends in the Legislature to be very moderate and discreet.

California.—The failure of the Legislature to re-elect Senator Gwin, so notorious for his subservience to the Slave Interest, and the fact that not even an attempt was made to re-enact the odious Fugitive Act, for the re-enslavement of colored persons brought into California as slaves, before the formation of its Constitution, are accepted by the Alla Californian, as evidences of the working the Anti-Nebraska Sentiment in the new State.

Mississiff.—The Administration Party in this State has held its Convention, and nominated Gov. McRae for re-election. It adopted the old Baltimore "platform" on Slavery, and endoraged the Kansas Nebraska Act, of course of the was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. She was in favor of its by tens of Compromise. ed of their victories in New York! That State had resolved in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise. She was in favor of it by tens of thousands. We mean to hunt down these men of the North who betray us; we will look down into the political graves of these apostates of New York—these men who are false to the North, and not true to the South. Massachusetts were the the true to the South.

THE ALLIES.

"The Allies have relieved the settled dullness

of the war in the Crimea by a brilliant battle before Sebastopol and several important move-ments elsewhere. The intimations received by

ments eisewhere. The intimations received by the last steamer, that an important engagement had occurred between the French and the Rus-sians under the walls of Sebastopol are confirm-ed. The battle lasted during the nights of the 22d and 23d, and occasioned a loss on both sides of 8,000 killed and wounded. The French claim

of 8,000 killed and wounded. The French claim complete success as the result of the engagement, by which they secured and retained possession of an important position. Gortschakoff's account of the affair is different, but as it apparently refers to only the struggle of one night, that fact may account for the contradiction. He admits a heavy loss, but claims to have driven

the Baltimore American:

forces will threaten or blockade Anapa, which is the key to the whole Circassian coast. North, and not true to the South. Massachusetts was not there to save the Union; it was safe; we don't raise the question in Massachusetts. Liberty, not the Union, is in danger, and he was here to help preserve it. He would give the South all its rights, but we demanded all our rights. Nineteen years ago, standing beside Williams's slave-pen in the capital, he pledged himself to Liberty; and he had never, in public or in private, at home or abroad, spoken or written one word inconsistent with that pledge, and he never would, to save any party, or at the command of any power or is the key to the whole Circassian coast.

Kertsch itself is a flourishing town of about 12,000 inhabitants, built entirely of substantial stone houses. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks and Tartars, and for the first time since the commencement of these operations our troops will find themselves in contact with what may be termed, by comparison, a civilized com-munity. The climate, though cold in winter, is healthy and genial in this season. The surrounding country, which is termed by the Russians the district of Kertsch-Enikolsk, is luxu party, or at the command of any power on earth. He would trample with disdain on your platform, for which New York was responsi-ble; so would the North. General Wilson also riantly fertile wherever it is cultivated. It is separated from Kaffa by about sixty miles o undulating plain, lying between the Sea of Azoff and the Black Sea, and of isthmus dividing eated the constitutional argument in relation Slavery, and set against the speech of adge Hopkins, of Alabama, the decision of

the Bay of Kaffa from that of Arabat is not more than twelve miles in breadth.

A more favorable position either for military he Supreme Court, that "Slavery was a mere nunicipal regulation, limited by the verge of he local law." He told the South they would or commercial operations cannot be found, and in the flourishing days of the Crimea, both in antiquity, under the Genoese, and even under the Khan of Khazaria, the chief seat of power yet be glad to rely upon this doctrine, and to adopt the principle of State Rights as to Slaery. This rough sketch conveys no adequate idea This rough sketch conveys no adequate idea of Senator Wilson's speech. He spoke for an hour, and with his greatest ability, defining his position toward the South, and particularly toward the doughfaces of the North, with much clearness and point. His friends, who heard it, say that it was the ablest speech the General ever made; I believe he so regards it himself; and Southern gentlemen are high in their appreciation of the ability and power it displayed. They enjoyed immensely his flaying alive of the New York Delegates, and all admitted that this was fully deserved.

Nishni Novgorod.
On the Asiatic shore of the Straits, the Ru

sians have also destroyed their fortifications, so that both sides may be occupied, and the allied

which the Russian army in the Crimea has hitherto drawn from the Sea of Azoff. Very large quantities of wheat, flour, and oats, were found at Kertsch, und upwards of sixty vessels engaged in this service, of which about half were burnt by the enemy and half were taken. The maintenance of a large army in the interior of the Crimea will become a task of insuperable difficulty, if the whole of its supplies and food have to be brought by land across the steppes north of the Salghir. The Crimea itself does not produce corn enough to feed its own sparse population, and it was by communication with the inexhaustible granaries of the Sea of Azoff that the Russian magazines were supplied. This circumstance may serve to account in part for the fact that the Russians have apparently not attempted to throw very large EUROPEAN AFFAIRS - GREAT SUCCESSES OF On the 13th instant, just after our last issue had been prepared for the press, the Atlantic arrived at New York, with London and Liverpool dates to the 2d, bringing intelligence of nuch interest and importance, a well-digested review of which we quote from the columns of

part for the fact that the Russians have apparently not attempted to throw very large reinforcements into the Crimea.

The last despatch received from Gen. Pelissier announces that the Allied forces have now occupied the whole line of the Tchernaya, and that this opperation met with no serious resistance, the Russians having speedily retired behind the hills. This fresh success confirms us in the opinion that the unseen strength of the enemy in the Crimea has been overrated, and that he is by no means in a condition to oppose simultaneously the combined movements of the three armies at Eupatoria, at Kertsch, and behind the hills. This fresh success confirms us in the opinion that the unseen strength of the enemy in the Crimea has been overrated, and that he is by no means in a condition to oppose simultaneously the combined movements of the three armies at Eupatoria, at Kertsch, and before Sebastopol. The greater probability now appears to be, that on the advance of the Allies, is whetever direction they was assume the of in whatever direction they may assume the of-fensive, the Russians will find themselves compelled to retreat, from inferiority of numbers and want of supplies; and the more so, as the Sea of Azoff being navigable for our steam gun-boats, their base of operation may be threat-

FROM HAVANA-RUMORED PLAN FOR MAN-

ened in the rear.

admits a heavy loss, but claims to have driven the enemy back.

"The second important movement is the advance of the Allies upon the line of the Tchernaya. The advance was accomplished with slight loss, the Russians not appearing in force. How far this advance of the Allies has been pushed, cannot be known until the detailed reports are received. The line of the Tchernaya is known to offer many excellent military positions which it has been supposed were strongly

have thus obtained of the Cimmerian Bosphorus and the Sea of Azoff, and the establishment of our power upon another point of the highest strategical importance in the Russian territories, are events which augur most auspiciously for the success of the campaign in which we are now about to engage, and place in our hands another material pledge for the triumphant termination of the war.

This result is the more glorious and the more extraordinary, as the Russians must long have foreseen that such an operation would, sooner or later, be attempted; and there is no point in the vast dominions of Russia, the loss of which is more formidable to that Empire. Indeed, if the Allies proceeded no further than to occupy and hold the Straits of Yenikale and the adjacent peninsula of Kertsch, which is easily defensible by any Power having the command of the sea, they would remain in the possession of the key to one of the principal approaches to the Russian territories. In 1851, no less than one thousand trading vessels passed the Straits. Taganrog, Marianopol, Berdianski, and Kertsch, all commercial towns, which it has been the policy of the Russian Government to protect and foster with the utmost care for the last seventy years, exist only by the freedom of trade between the Sea of Azoff and the Euxine. The whole exports of the valley of the Don and its tributaries, and the communication between the Don and the Volga, which places the trade of that mighty stream in connection with the markets of Europe, all depend upon this neck of the Sea of Azoff; so that it is no exaggeration to assert that our occupation of Kertsch will be felt in the interior of Russia, even to Kazan and Nishni Novgorod.

On the Asiatic shore of the Straits, the Rus-

portion of the year. * * *

"A number of the emigrants who have lately

"A number of the emigrants who have lately arrived brought with them the entire materials for houses ready to be put together. It is found that, after paying the heavy freight on the Missouri river, the building does not cost more than one of the same style and finish built entirely from material furnished in the place. Besides, the difficulty of getting lumber of any description, and the impossibility of getting any that has been seasoned, prevents the building of any but the roughest class of houses. We would advise those who wish a comfortable would advise those who wish a comfortable house to go into in a few days after their arrivai, to procure the entire material at Cincinnatior St. Louis, ready to be put together. It may possibly cost them more in money; but when the conveniences of a good and comfortable house are taken into consideration, they will not regret the additional expense, should there be any. * * *

be any. * * *

"Owing to the scarcity of buildings, the want of material, the large immigration, and the increasing business of the place, rents are unprecedentedly high. The meanest shanty brings one only a single room, without plastering or ceiling, rent readily at \$6 to \$25 per month. Generally, the rent per annum is from fifty to one hun-dred per cent. on the cost of building. The high rents which are readily given are the best evidence of the growing importance of Lawrence. We doubt whether there is a town east of the Rocky Mountains with no greater population than 700 or 800, where property rents at so great a profit. * * *

"Will not some of those who are passing through Cincinnati invest their funds in porta-ble houses, such as those built by Hinkle & Guild? A number of them have already been brought to the Territory, and any one who wishes to try it can safely depend on making a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. per annum in the way of rents in this place.'

From the Squatter Sovereign, an Atchison paper, the following quotations are made: "We boldly assert, that if due vigilance not used to check the publication of incendiary papers in our midst, our slaves will be taught to be rebellious and unruly, our lives will be and of wealth was always on this eastern ex-tremity of the peninsula. These facts being well known, it is difficult to explain why this our Territory, before we attempt to drive off

tremity of the peninsula. These facts being well known, it is difficult to explain why this expedition was not made at a much earlier period of the war, for the forces which languished during last July at Varna might have long since seized the forts of Yenikale.

Among the other immediate advantages resulting from the occupation of the Straits, may by reckoned the interruption of the supplies which the Russian army in the Crimea has hitherto drawn from the Sea of Azoff. Very large quantities of wheat, flour, and oats, were Of the lynching of Philips, this paper says:

"It is needless to say that we are opposed to ynch law, [the old song,] but we believe that this case is an exception. Here is an instance where there is justice in lynching. There is no law to punish Abolitionists, and until one is provided by the statutes of Kansas and Missouri, we shall not denounce such proceedings. 'Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.' '' * * *

OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY. - The following passage is extracted from the opinion of the Chief Justice of the United States upon prohibitory laws, particularly as affecting im-ported liquors: "But although a State is bound to receive and

if any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice, or debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper. Of the wisdom of this policy it is not my province to speak. Upon that subject, each State must decide for itself. I speak only of the restrictions which the Constitution and laws of the United States have imposed upon the States."

NEWLY DISCOVERED PHENICIAN INSCRIP-NEWLY DISCOVERED PHENICIAN INSCRIPTION.—Last January, a most interesting discovery was made among the ruins of the ancient city of Sidon, in Syria. It was an inscription of great antiquity, in twenty-two lines, each line containing about forty or fifty characters. As there were only a very few remains of Phenician writing known, all of which are very there to each error working to only a small research.

JURGES OF THE LAW. — The first case in Essex county, Massachusetts, under the new law making jurors judges of the law, was tried on the 8th instant. The Judge delivered his charge but the jury refused to regard it, and brought in a verdict of their own. The area of the second that the catch of mackerel "out South," this year, will be greater than for many years and brought in a verdict of their own. and brought in a verdict of their own. The past. counsel for the defence reminded the jury that they were judges of the law, and intimated that the charge of the Judge was to be entertained only as an opinion. They acted accordingly, and brought in a verdict differing in every respect from the "opinion" of the presiding

A Home Thrust.—A preacher took passage on one of the Lake Erie steamers on a Sunday he applied to the captain for leave to hold a religious meeting. The captain replied, "No—for any minister who would travel on Sunday is A minister of the Gospel might, as the Saviour did, find it necessary, and therefore innocent, to travel on a Sabbath day: but a steamboat captain, if competent for his place, could easily earn a living without habitually running a boat on that day. The captain's "home thrust" was no doubt therefore home to himself. like that of a spicide.

One Dr. Taylor, at Cleveland, Ohio, is said to be producing intense light and heat by the Pa. The deceased was a native of Germany. decomposition of water, having been taught to but came to Pennsylvania in early youth. He do so by spirits who communicate with him. We are not yet convinced of the truth of the discovery, nor of the fact that he has any such correspondents.

The Supreme Court of Maine is reported to have decided that the School Committees of the towns have the power to expel children from the schools for refusing to read the generally approved version of the Bible. We believe in that version of the Bible, but not in the existence of such a power in any public school committee in this country. Its assumptions are abominable.

MARRIED TO HIS OWN SLAVE.—Elijah Willis. of Williston, Barnwell district, South Carolina, who died in Cincinnati on Monday, while land-ing from a steamer, was married to his own slave, and it was for the purpose of liberating his wife and children from slavery, that he visited Cin-cinnati. He was worth \$150,000, and had been married to his wife, a fine-looking mulatto, for thirteen years.—Selma (Ala.) State Sentinel. nor deal justly by his children, without leaving

the State of his and their birth. An investigation is in progress at Portland, in relation to the late riot.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORS.—The vote in the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, at the recent election of United States Senators, stood as follows:

For the long Term.

Another Band of Adventurers.-The Louisville Courier speaks of the organization of another band of adventurers. Their particular field of operation is not known, but, according to the Courier, their design is said to be to take possession of some one of the Mexican States, to confiscate the lands and personal estate, and so to reimburse themselves for their "services in the cause of freedom." The expedition is under the command of a distinguished Southern gentleman, who has heretofore held several positions of trust. The expeditionists are said to have the sympathy, and expect the support, of a strong party in Mexico. The expedition has so far been organized with the most absolute secresy, as none of their movements have heretofore transpired.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, June 19, 1856.

Flour, State brands - - \$8.75 @ 9.25

Flour, State brands, extra - 11.12 @13.00

Flour, Southern - - 11.00 @11.37

Rye Flour - - 7.50 @ 9.25

Flour, State brands - - 5.00 @ 5.18

Wheat, western - - - 2.50 @ 9.25

Flour, State brands - - - 5.00 @ 5.18

Wheat, red - - - 2.50 @ 0.00

Wheat, red - - - 2.50 @ 0.00

Corn, white - - - 2.50 @ 0.00

Corn, white - - - 2.50 @ 0.00

Corn, white - - - - 1.18 @ 1.22

Corn, yellow - - - 1.04 @ 1.044

Cheese, Rio
Coffee, Rio
Coffee, Java
Wool, Unwashed
Wool, Washed
Wool, Pulled Wool, Pulled Wool, Fleece, common - 26 @ 00 Wool, Fleece, fine - 42½@ 00 Iron, Scotch, Pig - 28.00 @30.00 Lime, Rockland - 1.12 @ 0.00 Uma common - 90 @ 0.00

A few days ago, we recorded an astonishing cure of Fever and Ague by the use of Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. We have now another to mention, viz: that of Mr. James Sharpe, of Madisonburgh, who states that he had labored under a severe attack of Ague and Fever, and was soon restored by the use of these Pills. Mr. Sharpe also expresses an opinion, founded on observation, that the Liver Pills are the best for bilious complaints ever offered in this section of country.

It having been published that Hon. L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, had prepared a "Doughface" Platform to present to the Know Nothing National Convention, the Cincinnati Gazette denies the imputation, and adds that Mr. Campbell was at home on his farm, as little disposed as ever to play the "Doughface."—Albany Journal.

VIEGINIA CENTRAL RAILEGAD.—The Richmond Whig announces that this road has been extended ten miles beyond Staunton, and that the rails will soon be laid twenty miles further. It adds: This will diminish to that extent the amount of travel by stage to the Virginia

It adds: This will diminish to that extent the amount of travel by stage to the Virginia Springs, and will be good news to those who contemplate a trip to the mountains during the summer.

It adds: This will diminish to that extent the amount of travel by stage to the Virginia Springs, and will be good news to those who contemplate a trip to the mountains during the summer.

Sold by all Druggists.

Propared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be

Post Office law, in relation to money letters, will go into operation. Letters of pecuniary value may be registered, on payment of five cents additional fee. This does not insure the

will go into operation. Letters of pecuniary value may be registered, on payment of five cents additional fee. This does not insure the sender of money against loss. It only gives additional facilities for tracing stray letters.

A Census of Boston, Mass., has just been completed, by order of the city authorities. The result has not been published, but the Traveller tells us that the aggregate population will probably not much exceed, if it reaches, 150,000. The census of 1850 showed 136,881.

The mackerel fisheries appear to be prolific. The Newburyport Herald learns, from one of the crew of the fishing schooner Flying Cloud, that all the smacks are filling up very rapidly.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.

QUIMBY, HASKEIL, & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Patentees' Attorneys, 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, NEW YORK, attend with fidelity and promptitude to the interests of those who have business with the U.S. Patent Office, and also effect sales of valuable Patent Rights. Inventors and others desiring to secure Letters Pateat have no occasion to meur the loss of time and expense of a visit to Washington or our office, as by addressing 2 a letter the whole business can be equally well transacted. One of the firm is daily in attendance at the Patent Office, and every case intrusted to shas his personal care. Rejected applications are specially attended to. Fees moderate, and no charge for original examinations. Reference can be given, if required, in all parts of the country. Address.

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Somebody has complained to the Mayor Now York, that Mr. Grieve keeps on the side-walk large coops of fowls, ducks, pigeons, &c.; also, goats, monkeys, dogs, and ponies, tied to his awning post, and a lion in his cellar, which keeps up a howling and roaring all night. A RE prepared to give the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for LAND WARRANTS, and will remit, by return A her prepared to give the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE
A for LAND WARRANTS, and will remit, by return
mail, in such funds as parties sending their Warrants
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**Mational Claim Agency, Washington, D. C.

OBITUARY. Died at his residence near Canton, Jones county, Iowa, May 19th, 1855, George Wag-NER, sr., late of Madison, Westmoreland county, A CARD.

THE attention of the undersigned having been called to a book, just published, entitled "Cone Cut Corners," which contains injurious statements respecting the late firm of Bagglehall, Florie, & Co., to the effect that they were in the habit of imposing upon their numerous customers by selling vite manufactured liquors for pure, gonuine articles, f deem it but justice to myself, as well as the friends of the late firm, to deny these charges in the most emphatic manner. No article of liquor was ever sold by Engglehall, Floric, & Co., which was not genuine, and precisely as represented. I am aware, that some calling themselves "respectable dealers" are in the habit of manufacturing spurious articles, but am proud to be able to declare that no firm of which I have ever been a member has been guilty of such practices. Whether I shall seek legal reduces against the perpetrators of this outrage, in the present unsatisfactory state of the laws, must depend on circumstances. Meanwhile, I hasten to make this public denial of the charges.

R. S. BAGGLEHALLI., (Late Bugglehall, Floric, & Co.,)

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DAL MENDER DALENDER DETERMENT. espoused the cause of Anti-Slavery and Temperance in its darkest hour, and for years bore patiently the taunts and jeers of its enemies. He was also a warm "Friend of Peace." On the 20th of March last, in company with his family, he left Pennsylvania for Iowa, where he had previously purchased a home. During their passage up the Mississippi, he was attacked with symptoms of cholera, and which resulted, finally, in his death. He was about 60 years

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42

376 Chesnut st., Philadelph Rye, Virginia - 1.55 @ 0.00
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NEW YORK MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, June 19, 1856.

Hay
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Bacon, Shoulders
Bacon, Sides
Bacon, Hams
Pork, Mess
17
Pork, Prime
16

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As a literary work, it is superior to Uncle Tom's Cab-n.—Morning Express. Every page of the book bears the sacred impress of rath.—Daily Advertiser. An inexhaustible storehouse of damning facts agains he Institution of Slavery, in all its forms.—London Morn ing Advertiser. In Press :

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irginia. James Robb, Banker, New Orleans. President Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Johnston Brothers & Co., Bankers, Baltimor

COMMONWRAITH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

DLYMOUTH, ss. — Court of Common Pleas at Plymouth,
April Term, 1856.—John Baker, Plaintiff, vs. Silas L.
Loomis, Defendant.

This is an action of contract, wherein the Plaintiff say at the Defendant ower him, on five several promissory notes, copies of which are given in the Declaration in Plaintiff with.

writ. No. 1 is dated, Marshfeld, March 24, 1854, and is for \$450, and payable to Plaintiff, or order, on demand, with interest, and upon which is endorsed, April 28, 1864, \$150, No. 2 is dated, North Bridgewater, June 18, 1853, and is for \$400, payable to Plaintiff, or order, on demand, with interest. No. 3 is for dated, North Bridgewater, Superhole 20, 1853, and is for \$400, payable to Plaintiff, or order, on demand, with interest. No. 6 is dated, Marshfeld, April 30, 1853, and is for \$400, payable to Plaintiff, or order, on demand, with interest. No. 6 is dated, North Bridgewater, March 4, 1853, and is for \$500, payable to Plaintiff, or order, on demand, with interest. No. 6 is dated, North Bridgewater, March 4, 1853, and is for \$500, payable to Plaintiff, or order, on demand, with interest. No. 6 is dated, North Bridgewater, March 4, 1853, and is for \$500, payable to Plaintiff, or order, on demand, with interest. No. 6 is dated, North Bridgewater, March 4, 1853, and is for \$500, payable to Plaintiff, or order, on demand, with interest. No. 6 is dated, North Bridgewater, March 4, 1853, and is for \$500, payable to Plaintiff, or order, on demand, with interest. No. 6 is dated, North Bridgewater, March 4, 1853, and is for \$500, payable to Plaintiff, or order, on demand, with interest. No. 6 is dated, North Bridgewater, March 4, 1853, and is for \$500, payable to Plaintiff, or order, on demand, with interest. No. 6 is dated, North Bridgewater, March 4, 1853, and is for \$500, payable to Plaintiff, or order, on demand, with interest. No. 6 is dated, North Bridgewater, March 4, 1853, and is for \$500, payable to Plaintiff, or order, on demand, with interest. And the payable to Plainti Although long known as a sovereign remedy for chronic cases of hepatic derangement, or diseases of the liver, the proprietors of Dr. McLane's Pills were not prepared for the frequent but gratifying evidences of its general utility and curative capacity. In this respect, this invaluable medicine has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and induced them to hope that it will be introduced into every family in the United States.

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There will be a Mass Convention of the Priends of Anti-Nebraska and Anti-Slavery, at Fineastle, Brown county, Ohio, on the

FOURTH OF JULY, 1855.

Distinguished speakers have been invited to attend, and address the meeting. All are invited to attend—Whigs, Democrats, Free-Soilers, and Know Nothings. Comefriends, and let us have a large meeting.

JAMES COWAN,
DAVID DENNEY,
IOHN BRADLEY,

Mouth, is attached and velocity in a service of said writ has been made upon said to personal service of said writ has been made upon said to personal service of said writ has been made upon said to personal service of said writ has been made upon said. The strength of the pendency of this action by publishing an attended copy of this order in the National Era, a newspater published in Washington City, District of Columbia, three weeks, successively, and the last publication to be littly days at least before the first day of the term of this Court, and second Monday of August next, or by serving the said Defendant with an attack of the term of the court, and so from continued to the said next term of this Court, and so from continued to the said next term of this Court, and so from continued to the said next term of this Court, and so from continued to the said next term of this Court, and so from continued to the said next term of this Court, and so from continued to the said next term of this Court, and so from continued to the said next term of this Court, and so from continued to the said next term of this Court, and so from continued to the said next term of this Court, and so from continued to the said next term of this Court, and so from continued to the said next term of this Court, and so from continued to the said next term of this Court, and so from continued to the said next term of this Court, and so from continued to the said next term of this Court, and so from continued to the said next term of this Court, and so from continued to the said was term to the court of the court of the court of the c

JOHN BRADLEY,

And others, Committee of Arrangements.

Fincastle, Brown Co., O., June 4, 1885.

A true copy. Attest:

WM. H. WHITMAN, Clark,
449

ce, whilst so been started ed for want of up the busine Union says

sful in the

which the late General Assembly adopted the

following resolutions, which passed without op-

From the Wheeling (Va.) Gazette, May 31st.

of Slavery in certain counties bears just a proportion to the increase of the products

agriculture, manufactures, mining, commerce churches, schools, intelligence, and happiness

It is as plain as that the absence of the su

roduces night. Manufactures, mining, an

ly so, for the negroes have little capacity; and the fact that their existence as a class takes

from labor its dignity and honor, instils idlenes

or want of practical application on the part of whites who have them, and prevents those com-

ing in who have them not.
In agriculture, Mr. Wise justly declared th

great power that Virginia possessed was abused. The soil and climate of Virginia are among the

richest and finest in the world; and is there an other reason why it should not be the most pro-

ductive, than that it is mainly farmed by slave who have no interest in the soil, and wear i

out without remunerative product? Hancock

ommerce, rise as Slavery sinks. It is necessa

position, to wit:

In the preceding letters, it has been shown that each of the declared objects of the Constitution, six in number, demands for its attainment, under the Constitution, and by its administration, a Federal abolition of Slavery. Eight of the direct provisions of the Constitution have been found expressly adapted to the accomplishment of that end. Three of these are general prohibitions of Slavery, whether under the National or State Governments, including (in the habeas corpus) a provision for the liberation of all slaves. Four of them are prohibitions, directed expressly to the States. And one of them is a guaranty to liberty in the States, by them is a guaranty to liberty in the States, by the National Government itself.

the National Government itself.

These are the constitutional claims of Liberty against Slavery. These are all unambiguous and plain, "expressed with irresistible clearness." They harmonize with the declared objects of the Constitution in the preamble—with "the fundamental principles of the Revolution," as set forth in the Declaration of Independence—with the definition of a Republican Government—with the time-honored maxims of common law—with the law of nature as under thereof." Let us hear Mr. Mason further:

"Then, again, it is proposed, as a part of the proof to be adduced at the hearing, after the fugitive has been recaptured, that evidence shall be produced by the claimant that Slavery is established in the State from which the fugitive has absconded. Now, this very thing, in a recent case in the city of New York, was required by one of the judges of that State, which case attracted the attention of the authorities of Maryland, and against which they protested," &c. "In that case, the State Judge went so far as to say that the only mode of proving it was by a reference to the statute common law-with the law of nature, as understood by the wise men of all nations and ages— with the law of God, as revealed in the Bible with the dictates of conscience and the deduc with the dictates of conscience and the deductions of right reason—with the mission of civil Government and the nature of civil law. They likewise harmonize with the general scope, structure, and spirit, of the Constitution itself—with the temper and aims of the statesmen who drafted it, and of the generation of men who adopted it. They are such as are demanded by the wants of human nature, by the necessities of society, by the interests of the nation, by the onward progress of the species. went so far as to say that the only mode of proving it was by a reference to the statute book. Such proof is required by the Senator's amendment; and if he means, by this, that proof shall be brought that Slavery is established by EXISTING LAWS, it is impossible to comply with the requisition, FOR NONE SUCH CAN BE PRODUCED, I apprehend,

the or society, by the interests of the nation, by the onward progress of the species.

If there be anything in the Constitution in favor of Slavery, it is in opposition to all these, and must be disposed of, in the light of that consideration. If found in the Constitution at all, it will be found there as a discrepancy, an all, any make a distribution force are element of dean, it will be found there as a discrepancy, an anomaly, a disturbing force, an element of defeat and distraction. We are to inquire, now, whether it be found in the instrument.

In this inquiry we must be guided by just

rules of interpretation.
"The intention of the instrument must pre-"The intention of the instrument must prevail. This intention must be collected from the words."—Supreme Court of the United States, 12 Wheaton, 332.

"Where rights are infringed, where funda-

"Where rights are infringed, where fundamental principles are overthrown, where the general system of laws is departed from, the legislative intention must be expressed with irresistible clearness, to induce a court of justice to suppose a design to effect such objects." United States Supreme Conrt.

Another well-established rule is, to construe the minor and doubtful details of an instrument, in the light of its main scope and declared or ascertained character and objects. The smaller or the doubtful, must never courtol the greater or the indisputable, but, vice versa.

greater or the donottul, must never control the greater or the indisputable, but, vice versa.

"It is a maxim in law, that the construction of a law shall not work an injury."—Coke, Lyt-

"If the words of a statute be obscure, they

"If the words of a statute be obscure, they shall be expounded most strongly for the public good."—Ploveden.
"The rehearsal or preamble of the statute is a good mean to find out the meaning of the statute, and, as it were, a key to the opening the understanding thereof."—Coke, Lyttleton.
"The intention of the Legislature is to be deduced from the title of the company of the comp duced from the title, and the whole and every part of the statute taken and compared to gether."—Kent, vol. 1, Lecture 20; Rules for

Interpretation of Statutes.

I might quote much more, of similar import, but will only add the well-known common law rule, that "where the question is doubtful, the decision wast he in the control of the control of the statutes."

I member of the Federal Convention, that this clause cannot apply to fugitive slaves, but only to free persons. The use of the word "service," instead of "servitude," shows this, for the Convention result had thus defined their

"Art. 1, Sec. 2. On motion of Mr. Randolph the word "servitude" was struck out, and the Yet, (as in the previous discussions,) the pro-slavery advocates shall have their choice be-tween the *letter* and the *spirit* of the Constituword "service" unanimously inserted—the former being thought to express the condition -between "strict construction" and the of slaves, and the latter the obligations of free persons."—Madison Papers, vol. 3, p. 1,569.

So that, if slaves had been intended in the clause before us, the word "servitude" would have been used, instead of "service." As it meaning and intent, in any reasonable way in

which it can be ascertained.

The claims of Liberty against Slavery, as we have seen, are found to be sustained by all the have seen, are found to be sustained by all the six specifications of the preamble, also by eight of the direct provisions of the Constitution—making fourteen in all—each one of which, by itself, is sufficient to warrant (and most of them to require) a Federal abolition of Slavery. And now we come to inquire after the constitutional pretensions of the Slavery party. And what do we find? After all their bluster about "recognitions, compromises, and guaranties." "recognitions, compromises, and guaranties,"
we are unable to enumerate more than three
specifications ever adduced by them! One of
these expired in 1808, by its own limitation. specifications ever adduced by them! One of these expired in 1808, by its own limitation. Another of them, by their own interpretation of it, touches nothing but the apportionment of representation while Slavery continues, and interposes no barrier against the Federal abolition of Slavery, demanded by the fourteen specifications just mentioned. The remaining one, by their own interpretation of it, avails them nothing, except for the readition of fugitives from Slavery while the practice of slaveholding continues, but says nothing against its termination by the Federal Government, under the provisions I have already brought forward. So far as my arguments hitherto, and the conclusions reached by them, are concerned, I clusions reached by them, are concerned, I might afford to let the Slavery party have their own construction of the clauses adduced by them, in their own way. My arguments and conclusions would not be affected at all by the

oncession.

They insist that a "compromise" was made, They insist that a "compromise" was made, without which the South would not have come into the Union. I deny it, and challenge the proof. But, for the present moment, and for the argument's sake, I will suppose it to have been so, and ask for the bottom line of it.

You say, gentlemen of the South, there was "a compromise." Be it so. A "compromise." supposes something relinquished on both sides. You say the North relinquished something in this compromise. Very well; what did the North relinquish? You say it relinquished the right of the Federal Government to touch the slave trade, and (by implication) the institution of Slavery, until the year 1808. Be it so, if you please. The North has kept this part of the "compromise," has it not? You say, further, "service and labor" were sold,) for a limited period, to the citizens and neighboring farmers. (A good illustration, by the bye, of the "buying and selling" of servants in former times, and among the Hebrews.) But numbers of these "German redemptioners," as they were called, "escaped into another State," and thus evaded the payment of the "service and labor due" in the State of Pennsylvania, "under the laws thereof." The frequency and extent of these depredations became a matter of serious complaint, right of the Federal Government to touch the slave trade, and (by implication) the institution of Slavery, until the year 1808. Be it so, if you please. The North has kept this part of the "compromise," has it not? You say, further, that the North relinquished the right of an equal representation of inhabitants, giving the South an advantage. Be it so, if you please. The North has kept this part of the "compromise," has it not? You say, finally, the North relinquished the right of protecting fugitive slaves. Be it so, if you please. The North, for the most part, has fulfilled this part of the "compromise," has it not? There have been exceptions, you will say. That is true. There are commonly exceptions to general rules. You have not ceased insisting that this part of the "compromise" shall be observed, even after your own "Missouri Compromise" has been repudiated by you.

And now, gentlemen of the South whet do

your own "Missouri Compromise" has been repudiated by you.

And now, gentlemen of the South, what do you suppose the Slavery party relinquished in this "compromise?" Look at the Constitution and see. What was it, what could it have been, but the specifications I have adduced against Slavery, and in favor of Freedom?

Undoubtedly, if there were any "compromises" in the Constitution, on the Slavery question, they lay in the direction above indicated. The action of the Federal Government against Slavery was to be deferred for twenty years, (on the theory of a compromise,) giving the States ample time for the removal of the evil in their own way, and, in the mean time, allowing the examined by the maxims of "strict construction," the rule of the Supreme Court, "the
spirit of the Constitution," the letter of the
words, or the contemporaneous history, is proved
to be no warranty, much less a requisition, for
the rendition of fugitive "SLAVES." Such an
"intention" cannot be "collected from the
words." So far from being "expressed with irresistible clearness," there is no semblance of its
expression at all. There is proof of a pointblank refusal to express it. The rule of construction of "doubtful" passages, (by the main
scope of the instrument at large,) is hardly
needed in this case, for nothing "doubtful"
presents itself.

slave States the two other advantages now claimed by them. And, just as certainly as the twenty years respite had expired. It is well known that the abolition of the slave trade, at that time, was understood to involve the abolition of Slavery itself. If there was any compromise" made, its fulfilment requires he abolition of Slavery by the Federal Govern-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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For the National Era.

THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY.

LETTER XXXII.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLAIMS OF LIBERTY CONTRASTED WITH THE PRETENSIONS OF SLAVERY—"PERSONS HELD TO SERVICE AND LABOR."

In the preceding letters, it has been shown that each of the declared objects of the Constitution, six in number, demands for its attainment, under the Constitution, and by its administration, a Federal abolition of Slavery. Eight of the direct provisions of the Constitution have

Lation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."—Art. 4, Sec. 2, Clause 3.

By the rule of "strict construction," this cannot apply to slaves. It does not describe them, nor their condition. It relates to "persons." Nothing can be "due" from slaves, for they "can make no contract." Slaves are not held to service and labor, according to the slave code. They are not held "under the laws" of the States, for there are no State laws enslaving them, or holding them to service. This was understood by Senator Mason, of Virginia, when he objected to Mr. Dayton's proposed amendment to the Fugitive Slave Bill, providing for a jury trial. This, in fact, he affirmed:

"A trial by jury," said Mr. Mason, "necessions of the Constitution have the first of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."—Art. 4, Sec. 2, Clause 3.

By the rule of "strict construction," this cannot apply to slaves. It does not describe them, nor their condition. It relates to "persons." Nothing can be "due" from slaves, for they "can make no contract." Slaves are not held to service and labor, according to the slave code. They are not held to service and labor, according to the slave code. They are not held to service and labor, according to the slave code. They are not held to service and labor, according to the slave code. They are not held to service and labor, according to the slave code. They are not held to service and labor, "A trial by jury," said Mr. Mason, "necessarily carries with it a TRIAL OF THE WHOLE RIGHT, AND A TRIAL OF THE

N ANY OF THE SLAVE STATES. I am not aware

that there is a single State in which the insti-tution is established by Positive LAW. On a former occasion, and on a different topic, it was

my duty to attempt to show the Senate that no such law was necessary for its establishment. CERTAINLY NONE COULD BE FOUND,

and none was required in any of the States of the Union."—[Copied from the Washington

We have here the direct and explicit admis

vice and labor under the laws" of any of the slave States. And this is tantamount to an admission and declaration that this clause of the Constitution does not and cannot apply to

The statement of Mr. Mason furthermore

confirms, in particular, the remark I made near the beginning of this letter, (and had illustrated

must not be permitted!*

I have another witness to bring upon the

now stands, ("no person held to service or labor,") it can only apply to "the obligations

of free persons," such as apprentices, free la

borers, contractors, and persons owing debts which they had agreed to pay in labor. "Ser-vice and labor" would be "due" from such. And they would be "held to service and labor

under the laws of the State."

Another historical fact decides the question

of "intentions." Not one of the original plans

nmigrants, especially from Germany, were eing introduced. Many, or most of them, had

no money to pay their passage. They had contracted to pay it in labor, and, on arrival, were advertised and sold at auction, (that is, their "service and labor" were sold,) for a limited

try. Its grievance is the Personal Liberty Bill.

"The slaveholding States can no longer, with safety, delay to act. What course shall they pursue? This is a grave question, but it must be promptly and resolutely met. If the act of Massachusetts goes into effect, it will be the duty of the South to resist the entrance of the members of either branch of Congress from that State into the Capitol, until it is expunged from her code book! The South remains in its bearing to the North precisely where it stood when Washington first entered upon his Presidential duties. It has never been guilty of the slightest aggression on any one of the WHOLE RIGHT, AND A TRIAL OF THE RIGHT TO SERVICE will be gone into, according to the forms of the Court, in determining upon any other fact."

And why should not this be done? The clause of the Constitution under which it is pretended the Congress has power to enact such statutes, says explicitly that the "persons" to be "delivered up" must be such as are held to labor in a State, "under the laws thereof." Let us hear Mr. Mason further:

"Then again, it is proposed as a part of the Presidential duties. It has never been guilty of the slightest aggression on any one of the so-called free States. From this position it must not swerve a line.

"The metropolis of the Republic is located within its limits. That metropolis it must control, and expel therefrom the Goths and Vandals who are undermining our great political edifice. No member of either House who comes from a State which sets at defiance a

comes from a State which sets at defiance a

constitutional provision, or a law palpably in conformity with that constitutional provision should be permitted to take his seat."

THE SOUTH

ONE FACE.

MASSACHUSETTS TO BE EXPELLED FROM THE UNION.

The moderate and discreet Richmond (Va.) Enquirer is of opinion that Southern members at the next Congress should turn Massachusetts out of the Union. We hope they will

try. Its grievance is the Personal Liberty Bill.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.

"The Temper of the South.—Concerning the Slavery question, the South has not been, for many years, in so quiet a mood. There is a perfect placidity of sentiment throughout the slave States. We have no indignation meetings, no torrents of declamation and denunciation, no fiery, threatening resolutions. For all these, there is a deep calm. And the reason is, that at length, after decades of bickerings, the whole section is agreed that the day is at hand! At length, at length, and for the first time in many a long year, the South occupies her position, untrammelled by thrice-accursed 'compromises,' and looking only to the Constitution for the measure of her rights. For the first time, too, she sees her fauatical ene-From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail. the first time, too, she sees her fanatical ene mies clothed with full power to do their wil in the House of Representatives of the United States. And thus there is made, for the first time, the true issue between the North and the South. How it will be decided, is another question; but it is glorious that it is to be decided; that a few short months will give the conflict its culmination; and that, whether the hordes of Free-Soilers and Abolitionists are sion—nay, rather, the earnest declaration—of Mr. Mason, that slaves are NOT "held to serdriven back, impotent, overpowered by the in-nate conservatism of the whole People, or the South is compelled to withdraw from a Govrnment which is fast becoming her greatest memy; in either event, our real relations with slaves; and consequently that it contains no "compromise" whatever on the subject of Slavery. It was equivalent to a confession that the bill he was urging upon the Senate was without any foundation or authority in the clause before us—the only one ever adduced in its the antagonist section will be brought out in bold relief. The day of hypocrisy and duplicity will be over; our friends will be our friends,

and our enemies, our enemies.
"There never was a time so full of hope for the South, and for the maintenance and the extension of Slavery. The wit of man could not devise for us a better relation than that which we occupy to the forces of Free-Soilism. We battle not for half our rights, but for the whole. in a former one,) that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, secured in the Constitution, is a provision adequate to secure "the liberation of all slaves." That writ secures a trial by jury; and a jury trial, says Mr. Mason, requires that evidence be produced that "Slavery is established in the State from whence the fugitive has absconded"—and "none such can be produced." The fugitive, of course, would have to be set free; and, therefore, the jury trial, and the legal scrutiny before the Courts, must not be permitted!* Our enemies have ample power in one House, to do that thing which all parties in the South have said shall be cause for dissolution; and for all the purposes of detriment to the South, the action of that House will be as potent as if the deed could be carried through all the parliamentary processes necessary to make it a law. The Representatives who thus control the House are incited by frantic, howling constituencies at home. Can they recede? The South

Brave words! Let the two Parties, Pro-Sla very and Anti-Slavery, meet each other, fairly and squarely, and test their strength. We go for a fair field, an open fight, and no favors. Ed. Era.

THE GEORGIA PLATFORM.

The Georgia Democratic Convention, which assembled at Milledgeville, on the 6th of June, after nominating, for Governor of the State, Herschel V. Johnson, passed a series of resolutions, which, with the exception of one or two condemning the principles of the Know Noth-ing party, relate to Slavery, and take extreme

ground on that question. Among them are the following:

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the ction of our last Congress in the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas act, and the principles therein established; and, in conformity with these printiples, the people of Kansas have the right, when the number of their population justifies it, to form a republican State Constitution, with or without Slavery, as they may determine, and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States; and that her rejection by Congress, on account of Slavery, would be a just cause for the disruption of all the ties that bind

the State of Georgia to the Union.

Resolved, That we adopt as our own the fol-

Resolved, 1 hat we adopt as our own the following resolution, passed unanimously by the last Legislature of Georgia:

"Resolved, (by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia,) That opposition to the principles of the Nebraska bill, in relation to the subject of Slavery, is regarded by the people of Georgia as hostility to the people of the South; Georgia as hostility to the people of the South; and that all persons who partake in such oppo-sition are unfit to be recognised as component provision could have been adopted by the parts of any party or organization not hostile to people.

The real occasion of the clause, as it stands, is readily explained. The Convention was sitting in Philadelphia, where large numbers of

he South."

Resolved, That in accordance with the above esolution, whilst we are willing to act in part ssociation with all sound and reliable men in every section of the Union, we are not willing to affiliate with any party that shall not recog

every section of the Union, we are not willing to affiliate with any party that shall not recognise, approve, and carry out, the principles and provisions of the Nebraska-Kansas act; and that the Democratic party of Georgia will cut off all party connection with every man and party, at the North or elsewhere, that does not come up fully and fairly to this line of action.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the friends of the Slavery cause in Kansas, in their manly efforts to maintain their rights, and the rights and interests of the Southern people, and we rejoice at their recent victories over the paid adventurers and Jesuitical hordes of Northern Abolitionism; that the deep interest felt and taken by the people of Missouri in the settlement of Kansas, and the decision of the Slavery question in it, is both natural and proper, and it is their right and duty to extend to their Southern brethren in that Territory every legitimate and honorable sympathy and support.

Resolved, That in view of the action of the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Vermont, and the threatened action of other Northern States, virtually repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, and denying to the citizens of the South their constitutional rights, we recommend to our next Legislature the adoption of such retaliatory measures as their wisdom may suggest, and shall be in conformity with constitutional obligations.

THE OTHER FACE.

From the Due West (S. C.) Telescope, June 8, 1855. THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE AFRICAN.

A friend remarked to us, the other day that there was an evident disposition on the part of Southern people to improve the condi-tion of the African in this country. We think so too. Any one who reads the history of the times must see it. We do not think that the institution of Slavery is any less stable—that there is anything like a disposition to give it up. But there is a manifest disposition to lop off the abuses of the system, and elevate the presents itself.

Thus falls the apocryphal fugitive "slave" clause of the Constitution, the chief of the two pretended "compromises" of that noble but much-abused instrument.

WILLIAM GOODELL. slave to the position of an intelligent servant— to make him mentally and morally all that his

nature and position will allow.

In proof, we make a few extracts from the papers of the day. The editor of the Southern Presbyterian says:

"We hail with special gratitude to God every indication that the interest on behalf of the spiritual welfare of our slave population is increasing in extent and favor. Let us labor on in faith and patience, regardless of the obloquy which man may cast upon us or our work, if only we may have the presence of God's Spirit as the sure token of His favor." A correspondent of the Presbyterian Wit-ness, published in Knoxville, Tennessee, says: "The Presbyterian Church of Jonesborbugh provide for their servants to attend the Sab-

STEAM MUSIC.—A Worcester, Mass., paper

53.29 51.58

OCCUPATIONS AND THE CHANCES OF LIFE .-

Some interesting statistics in relation to the chances of life in the different occupations are

given in the twelfth Annual Report on Births, as recently submitted to the Legislature of Massachusetts. The results are summed up

ate account, or the provision for prospective

From the National Intelligencer, June 7th.

AMELIORATION OF SLAVERY. The Port Gibson (Mississippi) Reveille says: "The Port Gibson (Mississippi) Reveales says:
"The project now being agitated by the people of North Carolina, and soon to be carried before the Legislature of that State, is one which, we think, to say the least of it, will cre-

From the New York Tribune. OUR SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETIES. According to the exponents of what is term-

bath school as well as preaching. Some of the older and more experienced members of the church take part in instructing them in the work of life. They act upon the principle that the command, 'Search the Scriptures,' is as applicable to the black man as to the white man; and therefore they take pains to teach them to read God's holy word. They meet in ed the Native American party, it claims to have been originated by the first founders of our na-tionality, and to have existed under the name of Federalism subsequent to the passage of the Alien and Sedition Laws in 1798. Whether or them to read God's holy word. They meet in one part of the church, and their lessons are recited simultaneously with the rest of the school. Their deportment was orderly and quiet, and some of them make very good progress in knowledge. Would it not be well for our churches to follow this example? If we believe Presbyterian Christian training is best for the white man, is it not for the colored man? If the child of the one needs the preaching of the Gospel, and Sabbath school influences, to lead him to fulfil faithfully the duties that grow out of his relations in life, does not the child of the other? Wisdom and discretion may in some places modify the practice, Alien and Sedition Laws in 1798. Whether or not the Federalists were imbued with the true principles of Hindooism, it would be unnecessary for us to inquire; it is sufficient to know—glancing only at the origin and progress of secret societies—that the first organization of a proscriptive character was that termed the Columbian Order, or Sons of St. Tammany. At the time of its formation, this was undoubtedly a Native association of the most sectarian kind; but of the changes which have taken place in its character since then, it is scarcely necessary to speak. Every one who knows anything of politics is aware that Saint Tammany is now the patron saint of the Democratic party. But for a long time, the Native associations did not increase very rapidly in number. The mysterious Order of Red Men made its appearance in 1836, and at one period numbered about two thousand members in this city. It had for its device a Death's Head, with a hand grasping a knife. This ridiculous emblem the child of the other? Wisdom and discre-tion may in some places modify the practice, but the principle would lead us to labor zeal-ously for the salvation of the servant as well as the master, that they might both become the servants of Christ." The Old School Presbytery of Newcastle which embraces a portion of Pennsylvania, Del hand grasping a knife. This ridiculous emblem was characteristic of the exaggeration and bom-bast which predominated in the Order. After a feeble existence of a few years, this organizaaware, and Maryland, have established a high chool, called the Ashmun Institute, concerning

tion became extinct.

The Native American revival, which lasted from 1842 to 1845, is doubtless well remembered by the mass of our readers. The Order of United Americans was born in this city during "Resolved, That this General Assembly h "Resolved, That this General Assembly has heard with pleasure of the design and practical effort, on the part of the Presbytery of Newcastle, to establish a school in which colored young men of piety may receive a thorough classical and theological education, fitting them for the work of the ministry, and for teaching among the destitute thousands of this country and the millions of Africa.

"Resolved, That we regard this work as an important preliminary work, aiming at the that excitement, and at one period assumed to hold a balance of power in the local elections. The principal originators of this Society were— Jared Bancker, now Grand Secretary of the Order; Thomas R. Whitney, Passed Grand Sachem; Robert De Witt, Francis B. Striker, of Brooklyn; and Simeon Baldwin, of New Haven. At the present time, the O. U. A.'s number important preliminary work, aiming at the highest good of the African race, wherever found; and hereby express our cordial approbation of it, and recommend our churches cheerfully and liberally to co-operate in this work of faith and labor of love." about sixty Chapters, and have an existence : five States. Jacob Broom, of Pennsylvania, J. B. Cleveland, and C. W. Dickenson, of Newark are among the latest converts to this phase of Nativism. With respect to journals, the Phila-delphia Sun was the first to advocate the prin-ciples of the party. The conduct of that paper was then intrusted to Lewis C. Levin—or, as he These are a few of the signs of the times. AS ONE INCREASES THE OTHER DECREASES was known in Natchez, Levy—who took quite an active part in the Kensington riots, which resulted in the death of Shiffler. In New York, Mr. Wise says truly that our hills are full of power in coal, and that the water from our mountain ranges runs waste to the ocean. No busy hums of mills are heard; no men, women, and children, are engaged in product. Our valthe party was supported by kindred organs. Ned Buntline's Own and The Sachem were, during their brief existence, regarded as the shining lights of so-called Americanism. Messrs. Judson, Picton, North, and their assoleys and ravines are not the arenas of busy life, but silence and death pervade all except where ciates, held fast to the Order while it was profitable to do so, and only abandoned it when convinced that public credulity with reference to themselves was completely exhausted. but shence and death pervade an except where here and there the power of nature has compelled, and is compelling, a predominance over the institution, and bringing in men from the North to manufacture. Compare the census of 1840 with that of 1850, and you find the decrease

The seal and emblem of the O. U. A. is a hand grasping a snake. The badge worn in Chapter-rooms and on parade is a sash of red, white, and blue, ornamented with thirteen silver stars—the original number of States. There are also distinctive badges of blue and silver worn by the sachems and officers of Chancery. Divisions, caused by the intolerance of leaders have been frequent in this body, as indeed the have been in every other political faction which has attempted to work in secrecy and darkness. The society called United American Mechanics was originated by seceders from the Order; and subsequently another branch took root in Pennsylvania, known as the United Sons of America. In both, however, the character and purposes of the Society are very nearly similar original. The qualifications necessary to become a member are, that the candidate shall be nativeborn, a Protestant, and eighteen years of age. The fact that the Society admit members who were not voters proves that it was not originally intended as a political organization, and also Brooke, and Ohio counties are not of better soil than other counties in the State, nor have they any other advantages over them, except in having comparatively no slaves; and yet they produce

In 1848, the "Order of the Sons of the Sires on the same amount of land more than any other counties in the State, as will be seen by an examination of the census. They are better farmed, for they are farmed with white labor.

They would be still better formed with white labor.

They would be still better formed would the still better formed would the still better. as honorable, healthy, and wise.

Take the four counties of Brooke, Hancock, Ohio, and Marshall, and if the State would al-

the Potter's Field. The first of the councils, or Take the four counties of Brooke, Hancock, Ohio, and Marshall, and if the State would allow them to purchase and pay from the county treasury a fair price for every slave in them, and enact that no more should be brought in, and enact that no more should be brought in, four county and enact that no more should be brought in, and enact that no more should be brought in, and enact that no more should be brought in, and enact that no more should be brought in, and enact that no more should be brought in, and enact that no more should be brought in, and in the Fotter's Feld. The first of the counties, or the counties of the counties, or the counties of the counties or the counties of and enact that no more should be brought in, in five years the actual wealth of these counties would be increased \$50,000,000, or \$1,340 for every present white inhabitant in 1850. Besides doing this, it would produce a republicanism and universal education that can never exist in a sparse population, and where one portion are slaveholders and another not.

Not one of these facts can be gainsayed; yet shall the mouths of men be sealed, who view the subject thus, candidly, honestly, and practically, by the senseless cry of "abolitionism," the most puerile of all folly, and the most contemptible of all tinkling cymbals and baubles that ever idiots played with? We have never approached with the idea of violating or opposite the subject that the idea of violating or opposite the subject thus, candidly, honestly, and practically, by the senseless cry of "abolitionism," the most puerile of all folly, and the most contemptible of all tinkling cymbals and baubles that ever idiots played with? We have never approached with the idea of violating or opposite the subject that the can never exist in a sparse population, and where one portion are slaveholders and another not.

Not one of these facts can be gainsayed; yet shall the mouths of men be sealed, who view the subject thus, candidly, honestly, and practically and the most content of the subject that the spring of 1853 that it assumed any interest the spring of 1853 that it assumed any interest the spring of 1853 that it assumed any interest the spring of 1853 that it assumed any interest the spring of 1853 that it assumed any interest the spring of 1853 that it assumed any interest the spring of 1853 that it assumed any interest the spring of 1853 that it assumed any interest the spring of 1853 that it assumed any interest the spring of 1853 that it assumed any interest the spring of 1853 that it assumed any interest the spring of 1853 that it assumed any interest the spring of 1853 that it assumed any interest the spring of 1853 that it assumed any interest the spri

that ever idiots played with? We have never approached with the idea of violating or opposing a law of Virginia, we have never discussed sette with ribbons of red, white, and blue, and a small silver star with a red centre. The numand never expect to discuss Slavery in its moral sense. We leave that to the owners of them. It is a matter for them to settle between themselves and their God. We do not interfere with their opinions upon the effect to themselves. We discuss only its bearing upon those selves. We discuss only its bearing upon those for some time a member of the Order, was in-About two months previous to the elections of 1853, Mr. James W. Barker, who had been for some time a member of the Order, was inselves. We discuss only its bearing upon those sections of the State and those people in the State who have none, and the progress and development of the State and its capacities for improvement; and yet that public slanderer, the Richmond Enquirer, accuses us of abolitionism, or a more bitter hatred of Slavery than that manifested by the New York Tribune. We leave the reader to judge from the facts who are the truest citizens of Virginia—they who see its glow cruppling day by day under itiated into the third degree. A delegation consisting of Dr. Beecher, of New York, J. E. Elsisting of Dr. Beecher, of New 1 ork, J. E. El-liott, and Joseph Hiss, of Baltimore, (since, however, better known in Boston,) called upon Mr. Barker at his residence, and administered the obligations. The ceremony, as we have been informed, was of a very affecting character. We copy a portion of the third degree ob who see its glory crumbling day by day under who see its giory crumbing day by day under the pressure of an imbecile misnamed Democ-racy, complaining of its degeneracy, but giving no reason for it, and furnishing no prescription— or they who, like ourselves, frankly state the reason for decay that is manifest to all, and propose the practical mode of colonization on State account, or the provision for prospective

firm) that you will not vote for any one to fill any office of honor or profit or trust, of a political character, whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union of these in favor of a dissolution of the Union of these States, or who is endeavoring to produce that result; that you will vote for and support for all political offices Third or Union Degree members of this Order in preference to all others; that, if it may be done consistently with the Constitution and laws of the land, you will, when appointed to any official station which may confer on you the power to do so, remove from office or place all persons whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union, or who are endeavoring to produce that result; and that you will in no case appoint such person to any political office or place which, we think, to say the least of it, will cre-late a sensation. It is, 1st, to render legal the institution of marriage among slaves; 2d, to preserve sacred the relations between parents and their young children; and, 3d, to repeal the laws prohibiting the education of slaves. If this modification in the laws is made in North Carolina, as we are informed it probably will, other States will no doubt take the matter into result; and that you will in no case appoint such person to any political office or place whatever. All this you promise and swear, (or affirm,) upon your honor as American citizens and friends of the American Union, to sustain and abide by, without any hesitation or mental reservation whatever. You also promise and swear (or affirm) that this and all other obligations in the ways registered to the provider of the control ment have been adopted in practice, or at least improved in theory, by nearly all our planters, so far as circumstances would allow; and we cannot but think the modification is well worth cannot but think the modification is well worth the serious consideration of every Southern man. Should the Southern people think proper, after due investigation, to adopt the regulation in each of the slave States, Slavery will then be regarded in an entire new light, and the enimies of the institution will be robbed of their most fruitful and plausible excuses for agitation and complaint. There may be, however, evils to contend with and objections to be answered in the adoption of such a modification. We therefore leave the subject open for future consideration, and, in the mean time, invite a free examination of the subject by our readers."

and shide by, without any hesitation or mental reservation whatever. You also promise and swear (or affirm) that this and all other obligations which you have previously taken in this Order, shall ever be kept sacred and inviolate. To all this you pledge your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honors. So help you God, and keep your steadfast."

The operations of this "wheel within a wheel," which still exist in the Know Nothing party, can be readily understood. The members of the Third Degree exert an authority quite as despotic as that of the Czar. Only members of this degree can be nominated for office, and they have monopolized every position. The Guard of Liberty and Order of the American Star aprang into existence through dissensions in the ranks of the great Order. The Guard of Liberty was originated by Ned Bantlin, J. C. Hulse, and others. It never numbered more than three hundred persons, and these belonged to the rowdy class of our population. Its device was a shield bearing as single star. The object of this Soviety was to bring sectionalism and bigotry into our militia, and fairs, but the attempt proved to be a complete failure. The Order of the American Star ayong man named Patten, who started it in the Sovieties of every degree which were called into existence during the late era of bigotry and processing the start of the three of the American Star over pit to the control of the origin to a young man named Patten, who started it in the spring of 1853, in the fourth was originated to the was engraved the letter and the started the started and the started the started and th

ferent States it was destined to subserve. It was intended to be altogether sectional in its character, but it is now aiming at all the importance of a national movement. Whether this purpose is to be accomplished, remains with the future to decide.

Published June 14th.

CONE CUT CORNERS: THE EXPERIENCES OF A CONSERVATIVE FAM

volving some account of a Connecticut Vil-lage, the People who lived in it, and those who came there from the City. BY BENAULY.

ILY IN FANATICAL TIMES;

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Mr. Waring is a graduate of this College, and, while a student, united high classical attainments with accurate mathematical knowledge, and a very decided taste for the physical course, he therefore acted as volunteer assistant, preparing the experiments, and often constructing new articles of apparatus. The knowledge thus acquired has been established and extended by the facilities af forded him while in charge of the physical department of Mr. Bartley's excellent Collegiate School. Such qualifications cannot fail to be appreciated by those who wish to obtain or enlarge a stock of apparatus; and all who fee any interest in the progress of physical science will see how important it is thus such a man should meet with con-

an examination of the census. They are better farmed, for they are farmed with white labor. Charles B. Allen, Silver Gray. Bradbury, the Interpretation of the party, has since deceased, better farmed, could they principal man of the party, has since deceased, prove that the necessity of sending to Paris, for good apparatus of the principal man of the party, has since deceased, prove that the necessity of sending to Paris, for good apparatus of the principal man of the party, has since deceased, prove that the necessity of sending to Paris, for good apparatus of the principal man of the party, has since deceased, prove that the necessity of sending to Paris, for good apparatus of the party of the principal man of the party, has since deceased, prove that the necessity of sending to Paris, for good apparatus of the party of the

SITUATED west of the city, on the Ohio river, and Oh and Pennsylvania railroad, at Haysville station. A lress either of the physicians at Pittsburgh, Pa.— S. FREASE, M. D. H. FREASE, M. D. Mrs. CELIA P. RICKER FREASE, M. D.

COURT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, Washington City, D. C.

Washington City, D. C.

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The undersigned will also continue, as heretofore, the practice of law in the Supreme Court of the United States and the other courts of the District.

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436

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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and other claims on the Federal G.

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And Autogroups others.

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A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

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to extend its dominion by the increase of Slave soil. It is purpose it involved us in a War with Mexico, it sunufled the Missouri Compromise, a compact made sace by the favor of a generation of men; and it now seeke establish itself permanently in Kansao, on soil heretof free. It is from its nature aggressive; and it beretof free. It is from its nature aggressive; and it progress. To power, grown haughty by success, elects our Presiden controls our Politice, dictates our Foreign and Domes Policy, moulds our Politicians, and bends the so-call National Parties to achieve its purposes. The signs of it imes indicate that new combinations are forming to su ject anew the free spirit of the North to the machination of this stupendous Monopoly.

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February, 1823,

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